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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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New Line-Up In Western Europe?

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Nazi Terror Tactics Britain's Resolve

CHURCHILL ON NEED FOR VIGILANCE

Commons Discuss Air Defence Plans In Secret Session: Premier Sees King

Mr. Winston Churchill had a prolonged audience with the King on Tuesday before the House of Commons met.

NAZI TERROR TACTICS

In the House of Commons the Premier reviewed the course of the war and characterized the German raids on London as part of the Nazi terror tactics to scare the civilian population through barbarity to bring pressure on the Government to sue for peace. But these tactics had only steeled the hearts of the people and their determination to continue the war relentlessly.

SECRET SESSION

The Premier's statement was brief. He told the Commons that he desired to discuss certain matters of air defence in private. Consequently the House went into a secret session.

CHURCHILL'S STATEMENT

LONDON, Sept. 17.

There were changes in the Chamber when the House of Commons met this afternoon to hear Mr. Churchill on the war situation. Most of the valuable stained glass on both sides had been removed and plain glass substituted. As the House assembled. Mr. Churchill's 'ailing banshies' heralded the approach of German raiders, but an even more insistent note was made by strong patrols of British fighters overhead as these scurried through the skies while the Commons proceeded with the time honoured questions and answers.

Premier's Prolonged Audience With King

Prior to attending Parliament, Mr. Churchill had lunched with His Majesty at the Buckingham Palace and had had a long audience with the King.

When he rose to address the Commons. the Prime Minister did not keep the House waiting with a preamble. Almost immediately he announced the advance of the Italian army in Libya and expectations of an attempted German invasion. The Prime Minister intimated that he did not feel it necessary to make an extensive statement as practically all the facts, not of a secret nature, had been made public. Advance of the Italian army in Libya was in progress, he said, and two British platoons which had been holding Sollum had been withdrawn.

The Invasion Plan

Mr. Churchill spoke of the continued preparations of the enemy for an invasion and air raid casualties. He said that the massing of German barges and ships for the invasion of Great Britain continued steadily and added that the enemy was still at some distance from the British positions of resistance. Deployment of German barges and ships in preparation for the invasion of Great Britain and Ireland continued, and "we must expect that Hitler will make an attempt at what he judges to be the best opportunity. All our preparations must, therefore, be maintained in a state of vigilance (cheers). The process of waiting keyed up to a concerted pitch day after day, is apt after a while to lose its charm of novelty. There is no doubt

(Continued on page 8 Col. 1)

Giant Bombers For Britain

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.

Administration officials are reported to be considering a plan whereby Great Britain might obtain at least thirty giant American bombers capable of cruising three thousand miles. The new long-range bombers would presumably enable Britain's striking force to reach the most distant German targets.—Reuter.

SPEEDING UP U. S. 'PLANE PRODUCTION

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.

According to the Dow Jones Agency, the War Department apparently with the support of White House has sent Congress a request for 300 million dollars for enlargement of aeroplane manufacturing factories and speeding up of production.—Reuter.

Tuesday's Raids On London

LONDON, Sept. 17

Gunfire broke out shortly after the first warning of to-day. A plane was heard over north-west London where four heavy bombs were dropped. The 'all clear' of the first raid was sounded at 5-25 a. m.

A raider, believed to be a Junker's 88 was blown to pieces over a Midland town.

During the night raids on a Central London area, several firemen were killed by bombs while preparing to answer the call for a fire.

The 'all clear' of the first raid was sounded at 5/25

A second London warning was sounded at 07-02 (G.M.T.) and the all-clear 46 minutes later.

The third daylight air raid warning was sounded in the London area at 13-56.

The all-clear sounded at 15-26 (G.M.T.)

The fourth daylight air raid warning sounded at 5-34 p.m.

The fifth air raid warning today sounded at 19-09.—Reuter.

Steel

2,000 KILLED 8,000 WOUNDED

LONDON, Sept. 17.

In the House of Lords, as in the Commons, a war atmosphere obtained. Here Lord Caldecote stated that in the first half of September rather over 2,000 civilians, including many women and children, had been killed and about 8,000 wounded by air bombardment. Lord Caldecote added that four-fifths of these figures applied to London area.—Reuter.

Caldecote's Statement

Empire's Role In Defence Of Britain: Navy Sweeps The Mediterranean

LONDON, Sept. 17.

In the House of Lords Lord Caldecote went into the war situation in more detail on certain points than did the Prime Minister. Lord Caldecote referred to Canadian, Australian and New Zealand forces available in Britain to repel invasion, should an invasion come, and also to units of the Royal Canadian Navy and the naval contingent from New Zealand. In the air, he added, a Canadian fighter squadron had helped magnificently to increase the enemy's losses and Britain had had invaluable assistance from the Royal Australian Air Force.

Flow Of New Pilots

More recently there arrived a contingent from Southern Rhodesia and in the R.A.F. were many pilots from all Dominions, and indeed from all parts of the Empire. Lord Caldecote also referred to the remarkable contribution made by New Foundland in defence of the British Isles, both by sea and air.

In respect of the Empire Air Training Scheme Lord Caldecote said that this was in advance of the schedule and Britain would shortly be receiving a flow of highly skilled pilots and air crews to redress the balance in the air and ultimately to give Britain air superiority.

In the Middle East theatre an important part was being played by the forces of South Africa. The South African Air Force had distinguished itself by inflicting heavy losses on the enemy. The Dominions had not confined their help to military, naval and air contingents, but were producing an ever increasing output of munitions and military supplies of many kinds.

Turning to the Mediterranean Lord Caldecote said that the naval forces recently swept the Mediterranean from end to end for six days without any naval action being taken by the enemy. Meanwhile convoys of troops and materials arrived in the Near East taking fighting men and supplies to fill gaps in that theatre of war left by the collapse of France.

Lord Caldecote said that he had no definite information as to the course of negotiations said to be proceeding between Indo-China and Japan at Hanoi. In view, however, of current reports that Japan had been pressing the Government of Indo-China to allow passage of Japanese troops and establishment of air and naval bases in the colony, His Majesty's Government had made clear to the Japanese Government their interest in the maintenance of the 'status quo' in that area.

The question of provision of patrol for the distribution of medical supplies in the interior of China had been actively pursued. It was hoped that a definite proposal on this point would be made to the Japanese in the near future.

Spain Speeding Towards War

FORMIDABLE THREAT TO GIBRALTAR

Will Petain Reject Nazi Peace Terms: American View Of Situation

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.

The Capital is evincing considerable interest in Senor Suner's visit to Berlin.

The announcement that he is discussing more than domestic issues has convinced many observers that General Franco's neutrality is rapidly coming to an end and the Axis partners have managed to bring sufficient pressure to force his entry into the war on the side of the Axis.

It is realised in Washington that this should make possible a formidable attack upon Gibraltar, as it is widely believed that very large German forces are now on Spanish soil.

PETAIN TO REJECT NAZI TERMS?

These possibilities, added to private reports from France that Vichy is strongly resisting the German peace terms and may flatly reject them, lead many here to believe that swift changes in the Western European line-up are more than possible even probable.

Colour is given to these beliefs by reports here that the French Air Force in Morocco is already attacking the Italians in Italy and the Germans in France.—Reuter.

NEW BURMA MINISTRY

No-Confidence Motion Defeated

RANGOON, Sept. 17

The motion of no-confidence in the Council of Ministers was defeated by 69 votes to 42 in the House of Representatives today.

The notice of motion was given on Sept. 12 by U. Ba Hlaing.

U. Saw Ministry was then only four-day old.

The Premier replying to the debate said that there were two methods of gaining independence, namely by revolution and evolution. He preferred the latter.—A. P.

STOP PRESS

RUMANIAN OIL EXPORTS TO GERMANY DOUBLED.

BUCHAREST, Sept. 17

Rumanian oil Exports to Germany and her protectorates have been more than doubled in the last two months compared with the monthly average exports to Germany during the first ten months of the war. This is one of the first and important results of Rumania's swing to alliance with the Axis. The average exports between September 1939 to July 1940 were 70,000 tons.—Reuter.

STRENGTHENING OF ALLIED FRONT?

LONDON, Sept. 17

Reports from France indicate a possibility that if the German demands are present too far, the Petain Government will fall and some Government will be established in north Africa which might lead to a renewal of the alliance with Britain, thus strengthening the Allied front and seriously embarrassing Mussolini in Africa.—Reuter.

SECRET SESSION OF COMMONS.

LONDON, Sept. 17.

The following report of the secret session of the House of Commons is issued under authority of the Speaker: "The House went into secret session and discussion took place on the future sittings of the House. The House decided to meet at regular intervals but that the dates and times should not be specified."—Reuter.

Mahatma Gandhi in (silent-writ ten) conversation with two Americans at A.I.C.C. on Monday, his silence day.

Coastal Command Combs Channel Area

Extensive Searches To Locate New Dispositions Of Nazi Sea Forces

LONDON, September 17.

Coastal Command aircraft to-day combed the enemy coastline over the entire Channel area to ascertain changes in the disposition of German sea forces imposed after a day of harassing bombing and in consequence of a strong westerly wind of gale force, states the Air Ministry News Service.

SEARCH FOR NAZI DISPOSITIONS

From dawn to-day, states the Air Ministry News Service, reconnaissance aircraft of the Coastal Command were combing enemy coastline over the entire Channel area. Searches on a large scale had been organised overnight to ascertain sudden changes in the disposition of the German sea forces.

These changes were imposed on the enemy after a day of harassing bombing action and in consequence of the strong westerly wind which swept the Channel throughout the night. It blew with gale force in exposed places where German surface craft had been last sighted.

Most of the Channel was very rough and, as expected, enemy ships and small craft had scattered and scurried to seek shelter. New positions were quickly located to-day by the Coastal Command.

These operations were supplementary to the routine anti-submarine and convoy escort patrols on which fifteen thousand miles was flown in a few hours, notwithstanding the general bad weather. To-day the Coastal Command gave escort to many large convoys of merchant vessels and there was not a single enemy attempt at molestation by air or sea.

Day-Light Raids On Nazi Invasion Bases

Daylight raids on invasion bases are announced by the Air Ministry which says that daylight raids on Calais, Ostend, Dunkirk and Veere were carried out on Monday afternoon by R. A. F. medium bombers. At Veere, on the Dutch Island of Walcheren, a concentration of barges in the canal lock was bombed from low level. Harbour installations and shipping at Dunkirk and Ostend were attacked under cover of low clouds and at Calais, a salvo of bombs was seen to burst on the quayside of the outer harbour.

CONVOY BOMBED.

A convoy of twelve barges and thee escort vessels was intercepted and bombed off Zeebrugge and an attack was also made on three self-propelled barges patrolling off Ostend harbour which hove to and opened fire on sighting our aircraft. Haamstede, on the Dutch Island off Schouven was raided in the early afternoon and bombs were dropped on the aerodrome in a high level attack.—Reuter.

RAIDS ON NAZI CAPITAL

LONDON, Sept. 16

Describing the attack on Berlin in the early hours of the morning the Air Ministry news service state the capital was visited by a harassing force, which bombed military objectives to the north-east of the city. Templehof airport and powerstations which had been damaged in previous raids. The raiders, whose visits gave Berliners their first two alarms in one night, met with anti-aircraft fire, but none of the aircraft was hit. Thunderstorms over the city caused the engine of one bomber attacking Templehof airport to cut out as the crew was approaching the target. Continuing his run the pilot unloaded his bombs on the airodrome and flying at 5,000 feet, succeeded in maintaining this height on only one engine for fortyfive minutes, until the second engine picked up.

Invasion bases on the Dutch, Belgian and French coast were again the chief objectives in Sunday night's raids. The night's heaviest attacks were directed against docks in Antwerp as the night before where great fleets of barges and many ships have been accumulated during recent weeks.

Wharf Set Afire

The raid began at 10-30 p.m. (G.M.T.) and was kept up for nearly three hours. Favoured by a bright moonlight in the early stages of the attack, the bombers, despite fierce opposition from the ground defences, got through to their objectives and played havoc. Barges were struck and set ablaze and exploded in flashes of flame which lit up the whole docks. By 00-30 a.m. one of the main wharves was a mass of flames and other growing fires could be seen in all parts of the docks. Still the attack went on, later aircraft straddling the dock basins, jetties and shipping. An hour later, when the last raider had left a blazing dock, the glow of fires could be seen many miles out to sea.

Ostend shipping docks were subjected to a series of intermittent raids by heavy and medium bombers over a period of four hours, during which what appeared to be a large transport vessel was struck immediately and caught fire.

Bombers carried out an attack on Boulogne. Extensive damage was caused; our medium and heavy bombers scoring direct hits on docks and harbour equipment. One tremendous flash was seen from twenty miles away caused by a violent explosion in one dock. Many fires caused at Calais and Flushing.

Detailing the damage done to German rail centres the news service states that six buildings collapsed when bombs fell across them at Hamm, which has been described as the "nervecentre of German rail transport". Goods trains were attacked. During an attack on long range gun emplacements in Cap Gris Nez near Calais, the surrounding woods set on fire and the emplacements were left encircled by a fire visible many miles out to sea.

VICEROY'S REPLY TO GANDHIJI

U. P. Governor's Remarks Sequel: Letter Delivered Through Bombay Govt

MADRAS, Sept. 17.

The Bombay correspondent of the 'Hindu' wires to that paper to say that in reply to Mahatma Gandhi's letter to him that he would like to meet him in connection with certain remarks made by H. E. Sir Maurice Hallet, Governor of the United Provinces, H. E. Viceroy has replied to Gandhiji that he would be glad to see him at any time he desired. The correspondent says that the letter to the Viceroy was written by Gandhiji from Sevagram prior to his departure for Bombay. The Viceroy's reply was delivered to Gandhiji through the Bombay Government.

It is understood that Gandhiji is forwarding to the Viceroy a copy of the A. I. C. C. resolution and also fixing a date early next week to meet the Viceroy.—United Press.

ALL QUIET IN MALABAR

MADRAS, September 17

All is quiet now in the Malabar District, according to information received by the Government from the District Magistrate. No detailed report of the disturbances has yet reached the Government. —A. P.

SEC. 144 IN CALICUT

A Month's Ban On Meetings And Processions

CALICUT, Sept. 17.

Order under Section 144 Cr. P. C. was promulgated to-day by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate prohibiting meetings and processions in Calicut Municipality and areas within five miles from Municipal limits for a period of one month.—A. P.

SEVEN VOLUNTEERS ARRESTED

Sequel To Defiance Of Ban

CAWNPORE, Sept 17

Seven volunteers of the Congress Quami Seva Dal who held their parade in Hatia in Defiance of the ban imposed on drilling by non-official volunteer organisations were arrested under Rule 58 of the Defence of India Rules.

The total number of arrests hitherto made in this connection is 115.—A.P.

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20. MATRIMONIAL

Introductions for Matrimony, Penfriendship, Trade, other 431 hobbies arranged. India, Abroad. Members 9,566 (Both). Mrs. Shaabdane, Secretary, Globe Introduction League, Nizamshahi Road, Hyderabad Deccan. (13623)

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Applications are invited by the Department of Supply, Munitions Production Branch, from candidates for the following posts:—(1) One Mechanical Engineering Assistant, trained in a large Engineering Workshop, and with subsequent experience in a Drawing Office and estimating section of a reputable firm. (2) One Electrical Engineering Assistant, trained as an Electrical Engineer, with at least 3 years' subsequent experience preferably with a reputable firm of Electrical Engineers. (3) One Civil Engineering (Structural) Assistant, with training in Structural Engineering and at least 3 years' subsequent experience preferably with a reputable firm of Structural Engineers. (4) One Civil Engineering Assistant, experience in Railway track work essential; structural experience desirable. Candidates should have Drawing Office and estimating experience of Railway track work. Candidates possessing University degrees in subjects pertaining to the qualifications above mentioned will be given preference. The salary in all cases will be Rs. 250-10-350. The posts are temporary and liable to termination without notice. Applications should be addressed by designation, and NOT by name, to the Assistant Secretary, Department of Supply, Munitions Production Branch, 6 Esplanade East, Calcutta, to reach him not later than the 28th Sept., 1940. Covers should indicate clearly which of the above posts is applied for. The candidates selected will be on probation for a period of 6 months. (3391)

Get a Free Booklet showing specimens of attractive calendars and agency terms. You can easily earn 50|- monthly by obtaining agency for our charming calendars. Hundreds of latest and choicest designs. Apply sharp Oriental Calendar Co., Section (82) Box 11422, Calcutta. (13638)

Wanted—Matriculates and Graduates for clerical and higher appointments in branch offices throughout India. Apply with stamp. The Garcons Syndicate, Aimeri Gate, Delhi. (13585)

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted Salesmen either sex for our toilet soaps. Apply Box No. 13660, "Bombay Chronicle."

How to earn 500|- monthly? Scheme 2|8. No reply without remittance. K. Chand, King's Circle, Bombay. (13662)

Wanted Competent Stenographer on 40|-, Lady Doctors on 150|200 and Nurses on 60|- also Clerks, Teachers. Interview 2—4, Federal Co., 39, Forbes St. (13665)

Wanted:—Candidates for Station Master's and Signaller's courses. Scholarship Rs. 30|- and 20|-. Free quarter. Rail fare paid. Apply with -|1|6 to The Supdt. Rly. Telegraph Training School, Barh-Shah-boola, Delhi. (13664)

Honest, faithful Ex-Military Sikhs of good reference (pensioned or discharged) are available on terms of at least one year's agreement with free quarters and on monthly salaries:—Disciplined Watchman Rs. 30, Naik Rs. 32|-, Havildar Rs. 40, Jamadar Rs. 80, Subedar Rs. 140, Rifle Sepoy Rs. 40, Rifle Havildar Rs. 50, Military Instructor Rs. 60, Motor Driver Civilian etc. Rs. 60, Undisciplined Watchman Rs. 22|-. Apply to:—B. S. Tagore, Ex-Military Agent, Supplier and Commission Agent, Jamna Building, Jambulwadi, Bombay 2. (13661)

Wanted L.C.P.S. to attend in a Central India State. Pay Rs. 40|- per month. Will be confirmed after six months probation. Private practice not allowed. Apply stating age, nationality, qualifications and experience to Box No. 3397, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted applications from matriculates for the course of Stationmaster, Asst. Stationmaster and Signaller. Rs. 30|- as scholarship and Railway fare Terms. Non-matrics can also apply for the lower course. Apply with 2 annas stamps to the Director, All-India Railway Routine Training Institute, Delhi. (B.C.). (13550)

Wanted experienced Tracers with experience in ships drawing preferable but not essential. Apply Box No. 3393, "Bombay Chronicle" stating age and qualifications supported with copies of testimonials.

Wanted ships draughtsman preferably with steelwork detailing experience and with some knowledge of estimating. Apply Box No. 3394, "Bombay Chronicle" stating age and qualifications supported with copies of testimonials.

Wanted:—300 Matriculates, age 18—24 for Telegraph training for Government service. Applications also entertained from trained hands. Apply with stamp to: The Railway Training School, Ajmeri Gate, Delhi. (13646)

62. TO BE LET

"Dreamland" near Roxy Cinema, New Queen's Road, commodious blocks for residence, Doctor's consulting room, shop. Apply Liftman. (13666)

To let for Hindoos 4 big rooms blocks of Putla House, Bhau Daji Road, Matunga. Opposite Timber-Terrace. For rent apply Soonawalla, Banoo Lodge, Ranjit Movietone, Main Road, Dadar. (13648)

To Let—rooms for small and big Workshops or Factories or godowns. Apply The New Islam Mills, near the Currey Road, Bridge. (13615)

82. PLOTS & PREMISES TO LET

Property in Proctor Road, Girgaum, to be let on long lease. Good locality. For particulars write to Box No. 13651, "Bombay Chronicle."

327 AGENTS WANTED

Wanted agents on 150|- for suitings Shirtings, Sarees, Hosiery. Bonus 800|- Free samples. Omi Limited Ludhiana. (13642)

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People wishing to learn motor driving in fortnight. Individual systematic instructions. Experienced teacher. Charges moderate. Apply Box No. 13644, "Bombay Chronicle."

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3399

INDIAN STORES DEPARTMENT.

1. APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for temporary posts likely to be created in connection with the war in the following categories:—

(A) ASSISTANT INSPECTING OFFICER (POINTS AND CROSSINGS).

Gazetted rank, pay for persons on new rates of pay Rs. 350-500, for persons entitled to old rates of pay Rs. 500-650; question of the grant of local, house and conveyance allowances is under consideration. Age not more than 35; may be relaxed in special cases. Applicants must have had good practical training and experience extending over not less than 5 years; held responsible positions and should possess a good technical degree or equivalent distinction. Practical knowledge will take precedence over academic qualifications. Practical experience in the construction and inspection of Points and Crossings in an approved workshop manufacturing Points and Crossings for Railways is essential and should be specified. Additional experience in steel structural work will be an advantage.

(B) TEST ASSISTANTS.

(C) SUPERVISORS (INSPECTION) OF TEXTILE STORES.

Pay (B) Rs. 150-200; (C) provisionally fixed at Rs. 90-120. Age not more than 30; may be relaxed in special cases. Question of the grant of conveyance allowance is under consideration.

Candidates should have had a good general education and should possess a sound knowledge of the fundamentals of textile technology. Applicants for (B) must possess a Degree in Textile Technology of a University in India or the United Kingdom or a diploma after a full course at a Technological Institute in India or the United Kingdom. Should have received subsequent experience in the physical testing and manufacture of cotton and woollen textile yarns and fabrics during a period of not less than three years.

Applicants for (C) must have had a practical training for not less than six months which embraced important sections of textile manufacture in a modern cotton or woollen mill and possess a textile diploma equivalent to the L. T. M. Bombay. A practical knowledge of spinning and weaving is essential.

Selected candidates for (B) and (C) are likely to be posted to the Bombay Presidency but are liable to be transferred to other parts of India.

Note:—Pay higher than the minimum may be granted to well-qualified candidates.

2. The usual Government rules for reserving a certain number of posts for minority communities will apply.

3. Application forms may be obtained from Chief Controller of Stores, Indian Stores Department. Imperial Secretariat Buildings, South Block, New Delhi, on payment of Re. 1|- by money order or Indian Postal Order. No postage stamps will be accepted.

4. Last date for receipt of applications 30th SEPTEMBER, 1940

5. Candidates should specify the post for which they intend to apply.

6. No travelling allowance will be granted for any journeys which may be necessary for interview.

Chief Controler of Stores
(3389)

Public Notices

NOTICE

A REFRESHER COURSE for registered medical practitioners will be held from 14th October, 1940 to 26th October, 1940, in joint association with the members of the staff of the Grant Medical and Seth Gordhandas Sunderdas Medical Colleges and of the associated Hospitals. The detailed programme will be announced later.

The fee for the Course is Rs. 20 per head. Those wishing to join should apply to the Principal, Grant Medical College, or to the Dean, Seth Gordhandas Sunderdas Medical College Bombay as soon as possible and in any case not later than 5th October, 1940.

3403

THE AHMEDABAD ADVANCE MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 5th October to FRIDAY, the 25th October, 1940, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
TATA SONS, LTD.,
Managing Agents,
S. D. SAKLATVALA
Director.

Bombay, 17th September, 1940.

3400

COAL

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of 3,200 tons of coal to the Government Cantal Distillery, Nasik Road, during the period of one year, from 1-12-1940 to 30-11-1941. The prescribed form of Tender, conditions pertaining thereto and the form of agreement to be executed on the tender being accepted, may be obtained from the Superintendent, Government Central Distillery, Nasik Road, on payment of Rs. 2/- per copy.

2. Tenders should be submitted so as to reach the Commissioner of Excise, Bombay not later than 12 noon (S. T.) on the 14th October, 1940.

E. G. TAYLOR,
Commissioner of Excise.
Old Custom House, Bombay.
Dated, 14th September, 1940.

3396

Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that PREMJI MEGHJI and DEVJI KHIASI have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim, against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at No. 80, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY

ALL that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax Land or ground with the messuage tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Old Parbhadevi Road in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 7032 square yards or thereabout and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 1/3453, New Survey No. A/1678, Cadastral No. 8, Mahim Division and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward Nos. 2592(IE), 2592(IAB), 2592(IA), 2591(I), 2591(I), 2592(IC), 2592(ID), 2592(IB), 2592(IG), 2592 (IG), 2543(2A), 2592(IF), 2543(2), 2592(IH), and 2542(2B) and Street Nos. 57 (AF), 96(A), 94(A), 94, 98(A), 96(B), 57(AI), 57(AD), 96(E), 96(C), 57(AG), 57(AG), 8(AA), 96AF, 8A, 8AB, and bounded as follows: That is to say, on or towards the East by the Old Parbhadevi Road, on or towards the West by the property of Kashinath Dhuru, on or towards the North by the property of Jamnadas Vithaldas and on or towards the South by the property of Kamlakar Dinanath Mantri and which premises are now occupied by the Tenants of the Vendors.

Dated this 16th day of September, 1940.

Messrs. DABHOLKER & JESHTARAM,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

3398

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BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT WORLI SEA FACE.

Under instructions from Messrs. Bhaishanker Kanga and Girdharlal, Attorneys for Messrs. Kapurchand Ltd. the MORTGAGEES, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Chimanlal Bhogilal Desai, and pursuant to the power of sale contained in the Mortgage dated 6th October, 1939, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by public auction on WEDNESDAY, the 16th October, 1940 at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) at the premises the undermentioned.

All that piece of Municipal leasehold land admeasuring about 1994 sq. yds., together with the building and structures standing thereon, and situate at Worli Estate being Plot No. 24, Scheme No. 52 of the Bombay Municipality bearing Cadastral Survey No. 748 of Worli division, and Municipal "G" Ward No. 162(2) St. No. 65-1 and bounded on the North by Plot No. 23A, on the South by Plot No. 24A, on the East by land of the Corporation, and on the West by Worli Sea Face Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the abovementioned Solicitors or the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

PAUL ROBESON
SINGING GLORIOUSLY
IN
THE PROUD VALLEY
4, 6-30 & 10 P. M.
EXCELSIOR

BANDRA TALKIES
Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
From September 18th to 20th
MINERVA'S
"THE WILL"
Starring:
SHEELA and JAGIRDAR
On Saturday
"SUBMARINE D—1"
modern Warfare picture.

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY

In Insolvency

NOTICE OF DECLARATION OF DIVIDEND.

THE OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE of Bombay has declared a dividend in the following estates as per particulars mentioned below. The dividend will be paid on and after the 9th proximo to those creditors who have proved their claims. The Dividend Warrants will be posted to the addresses of the creditors as appearing in the records of this office.

Serial No.	Insolvency No.	Names of the estates.	Dividend declared.	Rate of dividend declared in the Rupee. As.	Ps.
1	666 of 1935	Manishanker Gordhan Joshi	First	0	2
2	146 „ 1936	Mohan Prasad Upadhya	„	0	6
3	209 „ 1936	Pestonji Hormasji Ruttonji Siganporia	„	4	0
4	383 „ 1937	Alfred John Munro	„	0	7
5	524 „ 1937	Abdul Karim Abud Obeid	„	1	0
6	569 „ 1937	Narayan Vishnu Karve	„	1	0
7	573 „ 1937	Patric Kenneth	„	0	1
8	575 „ 1937	Anthony Johannes	„	0	6
9	594 „ 1937	Shivshanker Umiashanker Trivedi	„	0	4
10	605 „ 1937	Pinchas Elijah North	„	1	9
11	92 „ 1938	Vellamvelly Krishnamoorthi Kutty	„	0	1½
12	98 „ 1938	Jagjiwan Shamji Ashra traded as J. Shamji & Co.	„	1	0
13	182 „ 1938	Erachshaw Shapurji Bengali, Proprietor, Alexandra Bar Restaurant & Billiard Saloon.	„	0	10
14	241 „ 1938	Alfred James Godfrey	First & Final	1	6
15	607 „ 1931	Bai Gulbai Bomanji Petit	Second	3	3
16	790 „ 1935	Dennis Forrester Murray	„	1	0
17	87 „ 1936	Patric Oscar Myers	„	0	10
18	157 „ 1936	Vrajlal Dullabhdas Kanakia traded as Vrajlal Dullabhdas & Co., and as Pratap Chemical Works.	„	0	4
19	226 „ 1936	Dagdooram Radhakison & Ors. traded as Radhakison Nandram	„	0	8
20	266 „ 1936	Shivram Tanoo Palav	„	0	4
21	26 „ 1937	Vembu Subramanyam	„	0	3
22	380 „ 1935	Bapnad Subrao Shrinivasrao	Second & final	1	6½
23	397 „ 1935	Wilfred Joseph Gabriel	„	2	0
24	720 „ 1935	Rajapier Ratnam Brahmin	„	0	5
25	68 „ 1936	Nariman Kharsedji Baxter	„	0	2½
26	95 „ 1936	Andrew Arelino Barretto	„	3	0
27	108 „ 1936	K. V. Ramanujam alias Krishnamachariar Vedanta Ramanujam.	„	0	6
28	496 „ 1937	Damodar Dadaji Gharat.	Preferential distribution	16	0
29	324 „ 1938	Ruttonshaw Kershaspji Dadachanji	„	16	0

Bombay dated this 16th day of September, 1940.

Official Assignee's Office,
High Court, Bombay.

R. S. BILIMORIA,
Official Assignee of Bombay.
(3401)

ROTARIAN SEES NOTHING WRONG

'Governor' Gardiner Asks India To Be Large-Hearted To Her Daughter Ceylon

MADRAS, Sept. 17.

"Ceylon cannot, will not and is not ill-treating Indians in Ceylon. Ceylon cannot afford to do it", said Mr. A. Gardiner, Governor of the Rotary International, 39th District, comprising Western and Southern India and Ceylon, who is now on his way back to Ceylon after taking charge of the Governorship of the 39th District, in an interview to the Associated Press.

"After all", continued Mr. Gardiner, "Ceylon is nothing more than a child of India. Historically and culturally the Ceylonese and Indians are but one. I will not deny that one or two little incidents have occurred, where, in trying to relieve the unemployment problem in Ceylon, certain measures were taken which affected a few of the Indians adversely. But the number affected was very small and even in such cases although employment was denied sufficient compensation and amends were made, which go to clearly indicate that there was absolutely no real anti-Indian feeling. These incidents were taken up and magnified by a few over enthusiastic partisans on both sides and presented to the world as a huge problem. I have no doubt that when the next Conference between the Ceylon delegation and representatives of the Government of India meets in November at Delhi all matters now in dispute will be satisfactorily settled and Ceylon and India will work hand in hand in the path of progress. I must again emphasise that India should not forget that Ceylon is her child and she (India) should be large-hearted and be very tolerant in settling any dispute. I am sure Ceylon will reciprocate India's goodwill."—A. P.

"MACHINE-GUN" FROM KHAKSAR'S HOME?

HYDERABAD, (Sind) Sept. 16

What is described as a machine-gun has been seized from the residence of a Khaksar in the neighbourhood of Tando Bago, in Hyderabad District.

The machine-gun, which rests on two wheels, measures 4 1/2 feet in length.

It is stated that Mr. Bhagwandas, Superintendent of Police, visited the village to conduct inquiry into a theft case, when he accidentally came across the machine-gun. The Khaksar named Mohamed Isaq has been taken in custody.—United Press.

CAPITOL at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
TO-DAY
"CARAVAN"
CHARLES BOYER
LORETTA YOUNG
THURS.
"EAST LYNN"
—CLIVE BROOK
ANN HARDING
From FRIDAY:
"MR. DEEDS GOES TO TOWN"
With GARY COOPER

REGAL at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
LITTLE OLD NEW YORK
ALICE FAYE • FRED MacMURRAY • RICHARD GREENE
Next FRIDAY:
See the HAVOC of NAZI AGGRESSION in
FOUR SONS
Don Ameche • Eugenie Leontovich
Mary Beth Hughes • Alan Curtis
George Ernest • Robert Lowery
Lionel Royce • Sig Rumann

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Without Calomel—And You'll Jump Out of Bed Full of Vim and Vigour.

Your liver should pour out two pints of liquid bile into your bowels daily. If this bile is not flowing freely, your food doesn't digest. It just decays in the bowels. Gas bloats up your stomach. You get constipated. Your whole system is poisoned and you feel sour, sunk and the world looks punk.

A mere bowel movement doesn't get at the cause. It takes those famous Carter's Little Liver Pills to get these two pints of bile flowing freely and make you feel "up and up". Harmless, gentle, yet amazing in making bile flow freely. Look for the name Carter's Little Liver Pills on the red package. Refuse anything else. Price: As. 10.

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Wise men know that Coty Hair-oil will make them look much more attractive. They know that here is a dressing which will give their hair a smooth, smart, well-groomed appearance throughout the day, a glossy shine without stickiness and a distinctive intriguing perfume. And, finally, that it stimulates, strengthens and nourishes the hair and scalp.

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UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF AND LARGELY SUPPORTED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF H. H THE MAHARAJA GAEKWAR.

Capital Authorised ... Rs. 2,40,00,000
Capital Issued and Subscribed ..... Rs. 1,20,00,000
Capital Paid-up ... Rs. 48,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 55,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: BARODA.

BRANCHES:

Ahmedabad	Dabhoi	Patan
(Bhadra)	Dwarka	Petlad
Ahmedabad	Harij	Port Okha
(Panchkuva)	Kadi	Sankheda
Amreli	Kalol	Sidhpur
Bhavnagar	Kapadwanj	Surat
Billimora	Karjan	Visnagar
Bombay	Mehsana	(N. G.)
Calcutta	Navsari	Vyara

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—Interest allowed at 1/2 per cent per annum on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 5 per half-year will be allowed.

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On The Air

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 18.

Bombay I—Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. News in Marathi. 7-40 News in Gujarati. 7-50 Yoga on the air. 8 Keep fit! 8-10 Bombay Radio Orchestra. 8-20 Nissar Ahmad. 8-30 A. R. P. Talk. 8-40 News in Hindustani. 8-50 News in English. 9 Shrimatibai Narvekar. 12-30 p.m. Bhajans. 12-57 News in Hindustani. 1 Musical mixture. 1-20 Mutual understanding. 1-30 News in English. 1-35 Lunch hour music. 4-15 Musical prelude. 4-20 Marathi Literature. 4-35 Marathi Bhavgeets. 4-45 Geography. 5 To-morrow. 5-5 Jayram Shiledar. 5-15 Dilruba Solo. 5-25 News in Marathi. 5-30 News in Gujarati. 5-35 The Air Quartet. 5-45 Nissar Ahmad. 6 News in English. 6-5 News in Hindustani. 6-10 Talk of the town. 6-15 Manhar Barve. 6-40 Gujarati Garbas, 6-50 N. Masute. 7 Maloom Nahin Kyun?—2. 7-15 D. R. Nimbargi. 7-30 Musical mixture. 7-55 News in Marathi. 8-10 News in Gujarati. 8-25 Topic of the day. 8-30 Matters of moment. 8-45 Sound-news. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C News relay. 9-50 Nissar Ahmad. 10 Shrimatibai Narvekar.

Bombay II—Programme

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. D. R. Nimbargi. 7-50 to 8-40 As in Bombay I. 8-40 Geets. 8-50 Kannada songs. 9 to 9-30 As in Bombay 1.

12-30 to 12-57 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 12-57 Indian music. 1 to 1-30 As in Bombay 1. 1-30 Musical interlude. 1-35 to 2-25 As in Bombay 1.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

4-15 to 5-25 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 5-25 P. Solankurkar. 5-35 to 6 As in Bombay 1. 6 A Kerkar. 6-10 to 7-30 As in Bombay 1. 7-30 Commercial news. 7-45 to 7-55 As in Bombay 1. 7-55 Prem-ki-Kahani. 8-5 Shrimatibai Narvekar. 8-25 to 9 As in Bombay 1. 9 Manhar Barwe. 9-30 Seeta Iyengar. 9-45 Frederic Shaterian. 9-50 Air Symphonic Strings. 10-10 Raghbir Singh. 10-20 Eva Milne-Henderson.

Delhi I—Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

5 p.m. The String Trio. 5-5 E. Roberts. 5-15 Karim Khan. 5-30 Abdush Shakur. 5-45 Mushtari Bai. 6-15 Kamla Jharia. 6-30 Marwa on the Sarangi. 6-40 Abdul Haq. 7 Duets with dialogue. 7-15 Vers Libre. 7-30 Karim Khan. 7-45 For villagers only. 8-30 Matters of moment. 8-45 Kamla Jharia. 10 Sidelights on the war. 10-5 Mushtari Bai. 10-20 E. Roberts. 10-30 Abdul Haq. 10-45 Kamla Jharia.

Delhi II—Programme

60.48 metres (4,960 kc/s)

5 to 7-45 p.m. As in Delhi 1. 7-45 E. Roberts. 8 Instrumental duet. 8-10 Abdush, Shakur. 8-30 to 9-30 As in Delhi 1. 9-30 Abdul Haq. 9-45 Kamla Jharia. 10 to 10-5 As in Delhi 1. 10-5 Tabeeb. 10-35 Karim Khan. 10-45 Mushtari Bai.

Calcutta I—Programme

(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time.)

370.4 metres (810 kc/s)

5 p.m. For rural and industrial areas. 5-50 Reba Bose. 6 News in English. 6-5 Kamal Sarkar. 6-15 A short story. 6-30 Gouri Dutt. 6-40 Duet song. 6-55 Ali Hossain and party. 7-15 Dant Thakte Dant Cheno. 7-30 Binoy Kumar Ghose. 8 Evening in Benares. 9 Hungary. 10 Paul Strauss and his masters of rhythm.

B. B. C. Programme

19-30 to 22-00 GSD GSI GSF GSG GSV GST and GSJ throughout.

19-30 Boulevard Players on GSD, GSI, GSV, GSJ and GST.

20-00 To be announced.

21-00 Felix Mendelssohns Hawaiian Serenaders.

Coorla Spinning & Wg. Co., Ltd.

The 68th ordinary general meeting of the Coorla Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., Bombay, was held on Monday. Sir Cowasjee Jehangir presided. The directors' report for the year ended March 31 was adopted. The report stated that the agents had foregone half of their minimum commission.

The year's working showed a profit of Rs. 23,943 to which a sum of Rs. 12,000 was transferred from the dividend equalisation fund. This amount with Rs. 15,000 representing half the agent's commission, enabled the company to declare a dividend of four per cent. Sir H. M. Mehta and Sir Kikabhai Premchand were re-elected directors.

Coir Industry Hit By War

QUILON, Sept 16

Nine thousand families employed in the Coir Industry are stated to be destitute in Attungal and Chirayinkil areas which the Dewan of Travancore, Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, visited yesterday in the course of his surprise visit to areas affected by economic distress following the stoppage of export of coir abroad owing to the shipping situation and the war. The Dewan stated if local subscriptions came to Rs. 1,000, the Government would give an equal amount for relief, pending inauguration of public works. He also gave Rs. 100 provisionally.—A.P.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE

G. I. P. Railway.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Calcutta Mail (via Chheoki)	9-35	20-15
Madras Mail	6-00	22-00
Peshawar-Lucknow (Express)	6-15	22-45
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	9-05	18-05
Madras Express	10.15	14-30
Poona Mail	10-30	17-30
Punjab Mail	12-30	17-40
Nagpur Express	15-00	21-00
Poona Fast Passenger	16-50	11-50
Poona Express	19-32	8-05

B. B. and C. I. Railway.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5-35	13-50
Delhi Express	6-00	22-15
Kathiawar Mail	6-45	21-30
Gujarat Mail	7-25	22-00
Frontier Mail	8-15	21-15
	(*Mon.)	(Sat.)
The Flying Ranee Surat	9-48	15-10
The Flying Ranee, Surat (Except Monday)		10-58
The Flying Ranee, Surat (Except Saturday)		18-05
Ahmedabad Passenger	14-15	22 30
Kathiawar Express	18-45	8-45
Baroda Passenger	20 37	9-00

*If Monday is a Bank holiday this train will not run on Tuesday

Trade Support In Liverpool Cotton Market

WEAKNESS IN EGYPTIANS ON LOCAL SELLING

Narrow Markets Awaiting Developments

Bombay: Sept. 17.

Owing to war conditions there is some delay in cables. To-day American cables are not received and we cannot give details of New York and New Orleans Cotton Markets. New York December opened one point up at 9.26 and closing is not received.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

The Liverpool cotton market opened at a decline of one point with October quoted at 7.73. The market was drifting, but there was trade support in distant months. Egyptian cotton futures were easy on local selling. The market closed at a net rise of 4 to 9 points.

EGYPTIAN COTTON POSITION

The following report from the 'Manchester Guardian' will be found interesting:—

"A conference of cotton interests is to be held in Egypt to discuss with the Premier the position which has arisen out of the restriction of shipping in the Mediterranean and the entry of Italy into the war. The position is undoubtedly an uncomfortable one, though it will be relieved considerably if the reported negotiations for a British purchase of the entire crop of 1940-1 are successful. There is one favourable factor, however, in the circumstances that, while war conditions prevent sales of Egyptian cotton to many countries, they also prevent Egyptian purchases of cotton goods from many countries, so that Egypt's own cotton textile industry may be expected to make larger demands on the domestic crop.

Stocks of cotton at Alexandria are now about 1,600,000 cantars, as compared with about 1,800,000 cantars a year ago, when a crop some 400,000 cantars smaller than that of 1939/40 had been harvested. Exports so far this season, in spite of the difficulties which existed before the Mediterranean became a theatre of war, have kept abreast of last season's, and, moreover, better prices have been obtained. So far as prices are concerned, futures quotations at Alexandria on May 10—the last day on which that market was open for business—were some 46 to 9b points above the limits at which, on February 16, the Government had announced that it was prepared to buy. Futures quotations of Egyptian cotton at Liverpool yesterday were about 1/2d. per lb. higher than on May 10 for Uppers, though the November contract in Giza 7 was about 1/4d. per lb. lower. These changes at Liverpool scarcely reflect the rise which has taken place during the last two months in the cost of importing cotton from Egypt.

It seems possible that Egypt will try to find a way out of the Mediterranean difficulty by increasing its exports to India and Japan. Such an increase would presumably involve a widening of the outlet in Egypt for Indian and Japanese textiles, so that Lancashire has a considerable interest in the course of events.

HOME TRADE

"The serious effects of the Piece Goods and Made-up Goods (Cotton, Rayon and Linen), Orders, limiting the quantities of textiles which may be delivered to domestic retailers, on cotton merchants engaged in the home trade were discussed at a meeting on Thursday of the Executive Committees of the Home Trade Converters' and the Home Trade Warehouse Sections of the Cotton Trade Merchants' Association. The two committees have drawn up a statement of their views and have appointed a deputation to meet the chairman of the Cotton Board (Mr. E. Raymond Streat) at an early date to hear their representations. The deputation will point out the effect on export prices of cotton goods of the overhead costs of those firms whose business is partly home and partly export being spread over a much diminished total volume of business.

Before 1914 it was reckoned that 80 per cent of Lancashire's output was for export, but just before the present war domestic and overseas customers probably took approximately equal shares of the total production. During the years in which this change—which was accompanied by a heavy contraction in the total trade—was taking place most merchants who formerly did only shipping business developed connections in the home trade as a means of employing their staffs and their resources. At the moment it is difficult to gauge the respective shares of Lancashire's output taken by the Government, the export trade and the home trade, but it seems certain that the previous distribution has been changed very considerably, and also that a further redistribution is necessary if Lancashire is to maintain its output and to make a contribution to the export trade commensurate with its employment of man-power and its consumption of imported raw material, much of which has to be paid in dollars. The circumstances, accordingly, seem to call for a reversal of the previous trend, which would result in merchants whose business has recently been mainly in the home trade increasing their efforts to obtain a larger stake in overseas markets."

NEW YORK COTTON

New York: Sept. 16.

October	Not yet received
December	Not yet received
January	Not yet received
Middling Spot	9.81

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York: Sept. 16.

October	Not yet received
December	Not yet received
January	Not yet received
Middling Spot	9.45

NEW YORK COTTON

New York: Sept. 16.
11 a.m. Ranges. Noon Call

October	9.31/9.31	9.33
December	9.25/9.25	9.27
March	9.10/9.10	9.12

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York: Sept. 16.

Day's receipts at all U S Ports	18,000 bales
Day's exports to Great Britain	14,000 bales
Day's exports to the Continent	Nil.
Day's exports to China and Japan	Nil.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Sept 16

July	7.94
August	
September	7.94
October	7.78
November	7.66
December	7.57
January	7.48
February	7.38
March	7.28
April	7.20
May	7.13
June	7.06
July	6.99
August	6.93
Septembtr	6.87
Middling Spot	8.25—05

11 a.m. QUOTATION

October	7.73
January	7.43

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay: Sept. 17.

Yesterday London Gold was unchanged at £8/8/0. Dollar Sterling cross rate was 4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2 at London and American cables are not received.

London Spot Silver prices declined 1/16d at 23 3/8d and forward quotation was raised 1/16d at 23 5/16d. There was very small business and the market was quiet. Shanghai T T on London was quoted 3 1/2. London Bombay spot silver parity was Rs. 61/5/9 and forward parity was Rs. 61/3/6. In the local market persistent rumours of peace offensive induced some long liquidation and prices weakened and the market was uncertain.

Quotations were as under:—

	GOLD	SILVER
Ready	Rs. 41 13 0	62 10 0
Bhadrapad	Rs. 41 13 6	62 9 0
Sovereigns	Rs. 28/4.	

LONDON SILVER

LONDON: Sept. 16.

Spot	23 3/8—1/16d.
Forward	23 5/16+1/16d.

Tone:—Market very quiet.

LONDON GOLD

LONDON: Sept. 16.

Fine Gold	£8/8/0

LINSEED AND WHEAT.

Bombay: Sept. 17.

The local market under the influence of firmness of cotton opened very steady and after the initial demand was satisfied, prices reacted on long-liquidation. Closing quotations were as under:—

	Rs.as.ps.
Linseed September	5 9 0
Linseed May	5 14 9
Wheat September	4 0 0
Wheat January	3 15 9
Wheat May	3 14 6

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

LONDON: Sept. 16.

Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent	£ 66
Indian Stocks—	
3 per cent 1948	£ 79 1/8
3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	£ 91 5/8
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	£107 1/4
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	£ 73 1/4
Conversion Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	£101
War Loan 3 1/2 per cent	£101
Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90	£112 3/4
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	£110
Chartered Bank of I., A. and China	£ 6 1/2
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, London Register	£ 67
National Bank of India	£ 24 1/2

LONDON EXCHANGES

LONDON: Sept. 16.

T T London on New York 4.02 1/2-4.03 1/2, Madrid 23.70 seller, Montreal 4.43/4.47, Berne 17.65/17.75, Stockholm 16.85/16.95.

LONDON SEEDS

LONDON: Sept. 16.

Rozario Santa Fe 23 Jany.
Barletta Russo unoffered.
South Australian 26/9 Sept. quoted

LONDON RUBBER

LONDON: Sept. 16.

Smoked sheets standard ribbed per lb. 12 buyers.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay: Sept. 17.

Fairly steady conditions prevailed on the market to-day with Steel shares faring better. Tata Deferreds opened higher at 1570 and improved to 1575 but later declined to 1560 and closed at 1562/8. The Ordinaries similarly opened better at 325/8 and after moving narrowly around that level, stood finally at 325. Among Textiles Bombay Dyeings met with some business at 887/8. Indian Irons ruled better around 28/8.

The following are the important quotations on the Exchange to-day:—

Tata Deferreds (1657/8) 1670 1675 1660 1565 1562/8.

Tata Ordinaries (322) 325/8 326 324 325.

Tata Ordinary 325. Tata Deferred 1562/8, Indian Iron 28/8, Bombay Dyeing 887/8, Century 250, Central India 247/8, Kohinoor 318/2, Associated Cement 114, Bombay Burma 507/8, Scindia Steam 18/15, Tata Hydro 168/2. Reserve Bank 101, Imperial Bank F P 1482/8, Central Bank 36, Bank of India 134, 3 1/2 per cent Paper 90.

COLOMBO MARKETS

COLOMBO: Sept. 17.

Price of rubber in the local market was 55 1/4 sheet, 52 crepe. Yesterday's closing was same. Copra 28.50. Cocoanut oil 190.00 nominal.

SHARE MARKET

Estates Company of Uva 15 3/4; High Forest 21 1/2; Lansdowne Rubber 60; Pelmadulla Valley 12 1/2; Warriapola 6; Rubli Rubber 3 3/4.

Sales Of Treasury Bills

Tenders for Rs. 2 crores of three months' Government of India Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday, the 17th September 1940. Total amount offered was Rs. 3,44,25,000. Tenders at Rs. 99/13/6 were accepted in full and those at Rs. 99/13/3 allotted approximately 52 per cent. Lower tenders were rejected. Total amount accepted was Rs. 2,00,00,000, the average rate of accepted tenders being Re. 0/10/8 per cent per annum.

Tenders for Rs. 2 crores of three months' Government of India Treasury Bills will be received on Tuesday, the 24th Sept. 1940. Successful tenderers should make payment on Friday, the 27th September, 1940. Other conditions are as usual.

During the week ended 13th September 1940 Government of India Treasury Bills for Rs. 2,74,50,000 were sold in favour of the Issue Department of the Reserve Bank of India.

BOMBAY METALS

Bombay: Sept. 17.

Yellow metal sheet	Rs. 56/0
Copper sheets	Rs. 66/8

Tone:—Steady.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

F. P. Bales.	1940-41	1939-40
Receipts to date 14-9-40	651000	1074000
Receipts yesterday 14-9-40	14000	36000
Export to date 14-9-40	87000	493000
Stock at Ports 13-9-40	2700000	2387000
Stock at interior towns do.	1889000	2589000
Stock at Liverpool 13 9 40	....	....
Visible Supply 13 9 40	....	....
Quantity in sight do.	892000	1705000
Quantity out of sight 13 9 40	....	....

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay: Sept. 17.

To-day there being no news from New York Cotton Market the local market was influenced by mere rumours

The market was expected to open at Rs. 198/8 for Broach A/M delivery, but in view of improved outlook of the domestic political situation and forecast of a German peace offensive, the market opened firm at Rs. 201 and advanced to Rs. 201/12. The market is expecting large Government orders and there was moderate buying. Later there appeared steady flow of realising and prices reacted to Rs. 200 for Broach A/M delivery. The market was sensitive and was easily influenced either way. Later on there was scattered buying and prices improved to Rs. 201/8.

It was rumoured that New York closed 11 pts. up and prices in the local market improved, but there being no confirmation prices eased off to Rs. 199/8 on increased selling. There was information from Liverpool and with further selling from professional quarters prices declined to Rs. 197/12. Thereafter the market was steady. Liverpool opened unchanged and Broach A/M was quoted at Rs. 198/4. The market closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

F G M G Broach April/May	Rs. 198/4
Fine M G Oomra Dec/Jan	Rs. 176/8
F G M G Bengal Dec/Jan	Rs. 141/12

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay: Sept. 16.
Highest Lowest Closing at 1 p.m.

Broach A/M	198	197	197 1/4
Oomra D/J	175 1/2	175	175 1/2
Bengal D/J	141 1/2	141 1/4	141 1/2

COTTON STRADDLES

Broach April/May 197/8. Liverpool May 7.13.

Below 260 penny points at Exchange 1/5d.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay: Sept. 17.

Ready. Delivery Contract.	New Crop. Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
Bengal Fine 150/52	+8	+5	+4
Berar 182/84	+12	+5	+3
C. P. 1 188/90	+22	+16	+13
C. P. 2 183/84	+16	+10	+8
Khandesh 176/79	+5	Par	—4
Muglai 178/79			
Broach 192/94			

TEJI MANDI PREMIUMS

Bombay: Sept. 17.

Groundnuts	February	4	0 0
Castorseeds	May	5	8 0
Cottonseeds	January	2	4 0
Silver Aso.		1	8 0
Gold Aso.		0	9 8

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY OF INDIAN COTTON

Bombay: Sept. 17.

In full-pressed bales. 2 days.

		Since 1st Septr. This year	Last year
Khandesh		30	564
Central India			560
Barsi and Nagar		29	3,570
Hyderabad/Gaorani			
Berar		13	404
Central Provinces			185
Total Oomras		72	5,383
Dholeras		93	322
N.-W. Provinces			715
Rajputana			948
Sind-Punjab	347	7,238	2,295
Broach			
Coompta & Dharwar	152	1,539	2,042
Westerns-Northerns	52	1,016	690
Cocoanada			
Tinnevelly and Cambodia			
Total	551	9,958	12,395

Arrived by road to 5th Sept. 1940 .....

SHIPPING NEWS

SAILED

Bombay: Sept. 17.

N Y Kaisha's Japanese s s Anyo Maru of 5741 reg. tons Capt S Simizu sailed for Yokohama with passengers and general cargo.

B I S N Coy's American s s Black Condor of 3405 reg tons Capt P J Pruedergast sailed for Calcutta with general cargo.

LOADING

Bombay: Sept. 17.

The following vessel is booked for loading on 17/9/1940:—

IMPORTS

Bombay, Sept 17

55 cases cud fruits; 118 cases toilet preparations; 133 cases prtd books, maps, books etc; 188 cases wines; 415 cases toilet soap; 30 cases steel rivets; 1000 ctns ale; 282 cases ovaltine; 121 pcs zinc slabs; 42 bris bituman; 80 cases vinegar; 40 lse tyre outer covers; 564 pkgs chemicals; 37 cts waxed wrapping paper; 248 bundles medicines; 373 cases provision, oil stores; 34 cases accumulators; 37 pkgs elect cable; 600 lse zinc tiles; 710 cases beer; 52 single tubes; 1164 bundles tubes; 25 d/bags lead wool; 65 cts empty bottles; 107 cases biscuits; 460 cases gin; 64 cases machinery and parts; 99 cases chocolate and confectionery; 477 cases dist fluid;1 150 bundles steel tubes; 49 cases elect fans; 91 cases cigarettes; 57 bags sofa springs; 205 cases whisky; 25 cases shoe tacks; 40 cases brandy; 99 cases paper; 215 cases boot polish; 1321 pkgs paints and colours; 80 drums malt extract; 50 bags distt powder; 37 casks plumbago crucibles; 22 cases chewing gum; 610 cases bottled lager; 46 pkgs commercial chassis; 35 pkgs printer's ink; 111 bales wrapping paper; 50 cases sauce; 36 cases toys; 62 cases castor oil; 80 cases lime juice; 25 cases fruit squash; 40 bundles empty tins; 40 cases art silk; 66 cfns elect lamps; 101 drums linseed oil; 177 cases cyder; 64 cases table waters; 100 paper bags whiting; 160 drums plaster; 52 cases cellulose lacquer; 142 cases metal polish; 61 lse steel angles; 420 cases washing blue; 866 lse plates; 87 cts radio receivers; 58 cases liquid antiseptic; 363 bundles steel sleepers; 57 lse steel chaquer plates; 36 cases brandy; 60 cases preserves; 600 bags zinc oxide; 215 lse springs; 160 d/bags iron grit; 39 bundles steel conduit tubes; 23 cases gripe water; 100 rolls corrugated cardboard 82 cases alum.

EXPORTS

1192 bags rapeseed Ralli Bros Ltd; 193 bs cotton pcegoods Herbert Sons Ltd; 34 bales cotton towels Herbert Sons Ltd; 9 cases cotton handkerchiefs Herbert Sons Ltd; 42 bs cotton canvas grey Killick Nixon and Co; 380 bags talcum powder D Abraham and Sons; 5237 bags myrabollams P Mathuradas and Co Ltd; 23 bales cotton pcegoods Shanghai Mody and Co; 50 bags dlli seed The Bombay Co Ltd; 3750 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros; 1050 bales raw cotton Kilachand Devchand and Co Ltd; 15 bags turmeric Ranjanbhai Meherally and Son; 400 bales raw cotton Podar Trading Co Ltd; 160 bags tale powder Shaw Wallace and Co; 1250 bags soapstone powder S Wallace and Co; 1650 tons pig iron The Indian Iron and Steel Co Ltd; 560 bags steatile powder Shaw Wallace and Co; 1108 bags myrabollams H Bhagwandas and Co; 134 bags myrabollams K Tricamji; 531 bags myrabollams H Raghavji and Co; 74 bales ctn pcegoods W H Brady and Co Ltd; 268 bags myrabollams crushed T Raghavji and Co; 560 bales cotton waste M Chandulal and Co; 63 bales dyed cotton yarn W H Brady and Co Ltd; 12 bs bales cotton pcegoods The Jessain Carpet Co; 1280 bags gr nut kernals Kashinath and Sons; 62 bales cotton grey canvas The Bombay Co Ltd; 272 bales cotton twist waste clean Sapt T Products (India) Ltd; 25 bales art silk waste Sapt T Products (India) Ltd; 33 bs cotton khaki shirting The Central India Spg Wg and Mfg Co Ltd; 500 bags bone meal B Ardeshir and Co.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

SCATTERED BUYING IN STEEL SHARES

Bank Shares In Demand

Bombay: Sept. 17.

The slow but steady decline in active shares which was being recorded day after day was stopped to-day as a result of improved political outlook in this country.

At the opening there was fairly good buying in Steel shares but there being no follow-up on the buying side prices reacted in subsequent trading, but the tone was very steady.

Wall-Street advices were not received and on London Stock Exchange the undertone was steady despite quietness in trading. Movements of most groups were within a narrow range, but Triplex Safety Glass advanced sharply in view of the recent big decline which was excessive.

The local market being habituated largely with forward business is not doing much at present. Only investment support is keeping

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay: Sept. 17.

Bombay Dyeing (902/8) .....
Century (252), 250 252 Oct 252
Central India (250) 250
Kohinoor (317/8) 320 316 Oct 319 321 318
Swadeshi (215) Oct 217/8
Associated Cement (114/8) 114/12 114/8 Oct 114/8 114/4
Andhra (1547/8) 1552/8
Tram Ordinary (127/8) 127 127/8 Oct 127/8
Tata Hydro (168) 168
Tata Power (1355) 1355 1353 1355 Oct 1355
Tata Steel Defd (1657/8) 1672/8 1677/8 1670 1667/8 1672/8 1665 1657 1662 Oct 1672/8 1677/8 1670 1672/8 1665 1657/8 1655 1662/8
Tata Steel Ordy (322/8) 326 325 326 324/8 325 326 Oct 326 325 324/8 324 325/8
Bombay Steam (264) 263
Bombay Burma (507/8) 510 Oct 510.

up prices. Moreover minimum prices fixed are giving enough protection, but there exists a belief that forward trading will not be resumed for some time.

This belief is making the market narrow and traders are taking more interest in commodity markets.

Government Securities were fairly steady with moderate investment support and quotations were mostly unchanged as orders were well divided.

Cotton Mill shares remained neglected and there was no important change owing to absence of business.

Bank shares were steady. Baroda, Central and Reserve Bank shares hardened along with Imperials, but India Banks were quiet.

Hydro Electric Section was very steady and Andhras gained Rs. 5 at Rs. 1552/8. Trams were placed at Rs. 127/8 and Hydros were quoted at Rs. 168.

Tata Steel Defds were very steady at the opening and after advancing to Rs. 1677 declined to Rs. 1662. Ordinary shares closed at Rs. 326.

TEXTILE SHARES

Bombay, Sept. 17.

100	Ahmedabad Advance	260	0
250	Bombay Dyeing	900	0
100	Century	252	0
100	Central India	250	0
100	Colaba	137	0
100	Coorla	93	12
250	David	345	0
1	E. D. Sassoon Def.	0	5 9
100	Finlay	130	0
100	Gokak	183	0
1000	Hindustan	1920	0
100	Indore	31	0
100	Khatau	98	8
100	Kohinoor	316	0
250	Laxmi	483	4
100	Morarji	172	0
50	Model	60	0
50	Mysore	102	0
200	New Great	310	0
100	Osmanshahi	55	8
100	Phoenix	263	0
25	Sassoon Silk	70	0
1000	Sholapur	244	0
50	Simplex	90	0
100	Swadeshi	217	8
100	Swan	117	0
500	Vishnu	1180	0
1000	Western	945	0

BANKS

50-100	Baroda	101	8
250	Central	35	0
500	Imperial	1482	8
125-500	Imp. Contrys.	361	4
50-100	India	133	12
100	Reserve Bank	101	0
5	Union	5	9 6

CEMENTS

100	Associated	114	8

INSURANCE

25	Bombay Life	181	4
100	Empire	602	8
15-100	Jupiter	11	4
20	Mercantile	54	0
15-75	New India	38	6
200	Oriental	3650	0
10-55	Vulcan	7 1	6

ELECTRIC

100	Ahmed. Old	157	8
1000	Andhra Valley	1552	8
10	Ajmer	X.D.	10 3
50	Bombay Tram	127	8
100	Bombay Suburban	162	8
10	Broach	12	0
100	Karachi	209	6
100	Poona	107	8
100	Surat	163	12
100	Tata Hydro	168	0
1000	Tata Power	1355	0

RAILWAYS

500	Ahmedabad Prantij	995	0
100	C. Provinces	100	0
100	Dhond Baramati	98	0
100	Gujarat	96	8
100	Mandra Bhon	97	8
100	Pachora Jamner	64	0
100	Surat	158	8
500	Tapti Valley	775	0

MININGS

9	Burma Corporation	5	1
2sh.	Indian Copper	2	1
10	Indian Iron and Steel	28	8
10	Shivrajpur	36	12
30	Tata Steel Def	1662	8
75	Tata Steel Ord	326	0

MISCELLANEOUS

100	Alcock	425	0
10	Air Services	6	4
50	Belapur Sugar	200	0
200	Bombay Safe Dep.	566	4
250	Bombay Steam	262	0
125	B. Burma	510	0
50	B. Burma Cont.	173	12
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol	3 9	6
50	Bombay Telephone	XD. 83	8
100	Ind. Bleaching	103	8
50	Ind. Invest Trust	44	8
100	Ind Radio Def.	450	0
100	Indian Radio Ord.	392	8
100	Port Canning	80	8
30	Premier Con.	75	12
15	Scindia	19	0
25	Tata Oil Mill	46	12
100	Western I. Match	139	0

PREFERENCE

7	p.c. Andhra	1480	0
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	290	0
7	p.c. Bombay Tram (T.F.)	75	0
5	p.c Central India (T.F.)	583	12
6-1/4	p.c. Prem Const. 1st	115	0
6-1/4	p.c. Prem. Const 2nd	115	0
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	155

NEW YORK COTTON FOUR POINTS UP

COTTON:

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES
DECEMBER 1940

New York, Sept 17

Previous closing	9.29
To-day's opening	9.30
Difference	+01
To-day's closing	9.33
Difference	+04

BROACH EXPECTATION

Broach April/May ..... Rs. 198-8

LIVERPOOL COTTON
OCTOBER 1940

Liverpool, Sept 17

Previous closing	7.78
To-day's opening	7.77
Difference	—01
To-day's closing	7.73
Difference	—05

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Sept 17

On New York exchange December future opened one point up at 9.30. The rate was pegged around the same level for a considerable time owing to lower Bombay closing and featureless Liverpool. Till noon the rate was ruling around the opening level only.

The following were opening ranges on New York Cotton Exchange :—
October (9.32/32) 9.38/35
December (mutilated) 9.30/30
March (mutilated) unquoted

The following are opening rates on Liverpool cotton market :—
American October 7.75
American January 7.47
Egyptian Giza November 11.76
Egyptian Giza January 11.03

LONDON COMMODITIES
SEEDS

London, Sept 17

Castorseeds September October (£17 3/4 quoted) £17 3/4
Linseed Bombay Calcutta September October (£16 1/4 quoted) £15 1/4
Linseed La Plata September (£12 quoted) £12
Groundnuts Coromandal September October (£14 5/8 quoted) £14 5/8

JUTES

Dundee September (£30) £30
Lightning September (£28) £28

RUBBER

Spot (12 1/16d nominal) 12 1/16d paid and value
Forward January March (12d nominal) 11 15/16d value

METALS.

Tin (£239 buyers; £240 sellers. Steady at the decline) £243 buyers; £244 sellers. Firm.
Electric Copper (£62) £62
Lead Foreign Cash (£25) £25
Glasgow Iron No. 3 (123 sh.) 123 sh.

BOMBAY YARN QUOTATION

Bombay, Sept 17

Yarn No. 6 1/2s October 122 December 124 February 126
Yarn No. 10 1/2s October 136 December 138 February 140
Yarn No. 20 1/2s October 169 December 171 1/2 February 174
Yarn No. 40s October 237 December 239 February 241

EXCHANGES:

CROSS RATES

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Sept 17

Previous closing ..... not received
To-day's opening 4.04

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Sept 17

Previous closing ..... 4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To-day's opening ..... 4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To-day's closing ..... 4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2

T. T. LONDON ON PARIS

London, Sept 17

T T London on Paris not quoted.

LONDON SILVER CABLE

London, Sept 17

The following cable was received from London :—
Little speculative buying. Market quiet and steady.

LONDON SILVER

London, Sept 17

Spot (23 7/8d) 23 1/2d +1/8
Forward (23 5/16d) 23 3/8d +1/16

LONDON GOLD

London, Sept 17

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£8-8-0) £8-8-0

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Sept 17

London Exchange opened with the sterling dollar at 4.02.50 to 4.03.50 which is officially fixed rate

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-6) 1-6
Paris on Bombay (unquoted) unquoted
New York on Bombay (30.32) 30.32
New York on Milan (unquoted) unquoted

London on Shanghai (0-3 3/8 to 0-3 3/4) 0-3 3/8 to 0-3 3/4
London on Kobe (1-2 to 1-2 1/2) 1-2 to 1-2 1/2

DISCOUNTS

3 months (1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent) 1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent
4 months (1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent) 1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent
6 months (1 1/4 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/4 to 1 1/4 per cent

BULLION AND SEEDS

Bombay, Sept 17

There was no trading during the night session.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Sept 16

The following are the opening quotations :—
General Motors (dol 45 1/2) dol 47 1/4
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 20 3/4) dol 21 5/8
U S Steel Commons (dol 53 3/4) dol 55 3/8
U S Steel Pref. (Unquoted) dol 118 3/4
(N. B. Date 16 is correct).

3 1/2 P.C. STERLING LOAN

London, Sept 17

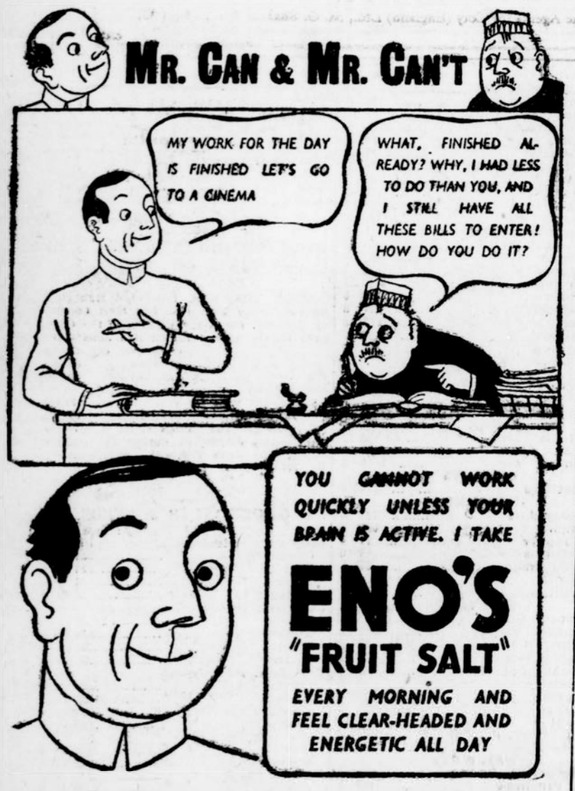
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed unchanged at £91 5/8.

COLOMBO RUBBER

Colombo, Sept 17

Rubber : 55 1/4 sheet 52 crepe. Yesterday's closing rates were same Copra 28.50. Coconut oil 190.00 nominal.

Share prices of 16th September : Estates Company of Uva 15 3/4; Highforest 21 1/2; Lansdowne Rubber 60; Pelmadulla Valley 12 1/2; Warriapola 6; Rubli Rubber 3 3/4.


MR. CAN & MR. CAN'T
MY WORK FOR THE DAY IS FINISHED LET'S GO TO A CINEMA
WHAT, FINISHED ALREADY? WHY, I HAD LESS TO DO THAN YOU, AND I STILL HAVE ALL THESE BILLS TO ENTER! HOW DO YOU DO IT?
YOU CANNOT WORK QUICKLY UNLESS YOUR BRAIN IS ACTIVE. I TAKE
ENO'S
"FRUIT SALT"
EVERY MORNING AND FEEL CLEAR-HEADED AND ENERGETIC ALL DAY

A sparkling glass of Eno's 'Fruit Salt' on waking corrects those minor disorders of the system which upset clear brain work. Headaches, biliousness, indigestion, heartburn, and constipation due to indiscretions of diet and living are all ended. Your mind becomes vigorous because your body is healthy

To preserve its freshness after opening, Eno's is sold in bottles with airtight stoppers, never in tins—Eno's costs as little as six annas for the small size

719

AMRUTANJAN (Regd.)

CURES ALL ACHES AND PAINS

Sold everywhere

AMRUTANJAN DEPOT.

Bombay & Madras.

PROOF OF RISE IN PRICES

Railway Federation Leads Evidence Before Court Of Inquiry

Tuesday, Bombay.

The enquiry Court appointed by the Government of India to go into the question of "War dearness allowance" for the Railway employees assembled in the Legislative Council Hall to-day. Mr. Justice P. N. Rau is the Chairman of the Board and Sir Shafat Ahmedkhan and Mr. Huthes are the members.

Messrs. Chitnis and Samuel, clerks in the G. I. P., Divisional Superintendent's Office, and Mr. Pulpule, a clerk in the Wari Bunder Office of the G. I. P. were examined on behalf of the Railway Federation.

Mr. Chitnis said that there had been an increase in the price of various commodities since the war. He produced grocers' bills and also stated that the prices of vegetables and stationery had registered an increase from 25 to 30 per cent.

Second witness Samuel produced his account books, indicating his income and expenditure from month to month. His total average expenditure was Rs. 73 per month before the war. But since the war it had risen to Rs. 82 on an average. To meet his increased expenses he had resorted to borrowing and had also pledged the few ornaments in his house.

Mr. Pulpule produced his expenditure book from which he showed that his expenses had increased by 12 1/2 per cent.

The witnesses were examined by Mr. K. C. Joshi, M.L.C., who along with Mr. Jamnadas Mehta is representing the workers.

The Court will sit to-morrow.

MADRAS SHARE MARKET

MADRAS, Sept 17

The local stock exchange remained steady. Government security and Banks were firm. Good buying enquiry was visible in textile and planting shares. Amongst miscellaneous issues Indian Iron and Steel Corporations remained steady.

Transactions reported from 12 noon 16th to 12 noon 17th instant.

Indian Bank 25/4; 107; Imperial Bank 1472/8; Rajalakshmis 52; Coorgs 25/8; Be Be 3/2; Travancore Rubbers 5/13 small lot; 6/2; Ouchterlony Debs Tropicals 14/12; Cochin Malabar 5/15; Milands 4/2; Cochin State Power 7/10; 8 1/2; Trichy Srirangam Debs 105/8; Spencer B 8/6; Steel Rollings ord 7/6; 7/8; Mysore paper 12.

Firmness On Calcutta Stock Exchange

CALCUTTA, Sept 17

Tendency of market continued more firm than yesterday. Jute shares continued firm and a large turnover was put through at gradually hardening rates while coals remained more or less unaltered. Teas and cottons showed better movements than their last closing quotations. Almost all popular speculative miscellaneous industrial issues were in fair request while Government securities kept steady unchanged.

The following were the closing quotations : Government securities : 3 per cent new loan 1963/65 50/6; 3 per cent Government paper 77/4 small lot; 3 1/2 per cent Government paper 90/2; 3 1/2 per cent loan 1947/50 101/12 small lot; 4 per cent loan 1960/70 105/6; 4 1/2 per cent loan 1955/60 110/4; 5 per cent loan 1945/55 112 small lot.

Bank : Reserve 100/4.

Cottons : Dunbar ord 153; Kesoram 5/2.

Coals : Baraboni annas 6; Bengal 324 small lots; Bhalgora 4/9; Burrakur 15/3; Churulia 1/12; Dhemo Main 13/6; New Beerbhoom 14/8; Raneegung 24; Talcher 1/11; West Jamuria 25/8.

Jutes : Agarpara 20/10; Albion 208; Auckland 182; Alexandra pref 120; Anglo-India ord 295/8; do pref 153; Barnagore 96; Birla pref 120; Budge Budge 321; Caledonian 352; Craig 1/1; Gourepore 590 small odd lot; Fort Gloster 437; Bally 214; do pref 140; Cheviot 194; Hukumchand ord 6/2; Howrah 48; Presidency 4/1; Orient 187; Reliance 49; Union 384/8; Waverley 1/2 small odd lot.

Miscellaneous : Burma Corporation 5/1; Consolidated Tin 2/14; Rhodesia Copper annas 13; Indian Copper 2/1; Britannia Building and Iron 8/12; Burn and Company ord 357 c div; do 7 per cent pref 160; Hukumchand Steel ord 8/8; do defd 2/2; Indian Galvanizing 26/4; Indian Iron and Steel 28/13; Indian Steel and Wire Products ord 46; Steel Corporation ord 17/1; do pref 106/8; B I Corpn ord 4 odd lot; do pref 167; Dunlop Rubber ord 31/2; do second pref 107/8; British Burma Petroleum 3/13; Titaghur Paper ord 18/13; Midnapore Zemindary 66/8; Carew and Co pref 105 ct.

Tea : Central Cachar 59; Hattikhira 16/12.

Debentures : 3 1/4 per cent 1956/66 Howrah Bridge Debs 95/8 small lot.

KARACHI PRODUCE MARKET

KARACHI, Sept 17

Cotton Sind January	17	9	9
Punjab January	14	14	3
FFFF January	21	14	9
Tone :—Steady.			
Wheat September	28	2	6
November	28	3	0
January	28	8	6
Tone :—Dull.			
Gram September	31	6	3
November	31	7	3
January	31	10	0
Toria September	36	0	6
November	36	12	6
Cottonseed September	20	2	0
January	17	10	0

COMMERCE MEMBER BUSY AT MADRAS

MADRAS, Sept 16

Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar, Commerce Member, Government of India, who arrived in Madras yesterday met the President and members of the Southern India Chamber of Commerce at the premises of the Chamber this evening. Difficulties experienced by Madras businessmen in the present international conditions were enumerated in a memorandum presented by the Chamber to the Hon. Member

The Memorandum among other matters urged that shipping freight should be made available at least in coastal trade between India, Burma, Ceylon and Malaya at regular intervals if not as frequently as before the war. It further urged that in any trade agreement with Burma and Ceylon, it must be a condition precedent that there should be adequate protection of the rights of Indians and their life and property in those countries. There was a discussion on these and some other problems.

The Commerce Member has a busy programme during the next few days of his stay in the city. He will meet and discuss with leading economists problems relating to principal primary commodities produced in this presidency, at an informal conference convened by Sir Mohamed Usman, Vice-Chancellor of the Madras University, at the request of the Commerce Member.—A.P.

It is learnt that annual meeting of the Institute of Railway Accountants and Auditors will be held in Delhi on October 24 under the Presidentship of Mr. T. S. Sanker Iyer, Director of Railway Accounts.

AGRICULTURISTS RELIEF ACT

Sir Alladi To Appear In Federal Court

MADRAS, September 17

Sir Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyar, Advocate-General has been permitted by the Federal Court to appear on behalf of the Madras Government in support of the Madras Agriculturists Relief Act in the appeal filed against the judgment of the Madras High Court holding that the act is "intra vires" in respect of promissory notes, though its provisions are opposed to those of the negotiable instruments act.

Sir B. L. Mitter Advocate-General of India will appear for the appellant. The appeal is expected to be heard on October 16 at Delhi.—A. P.

CITY'S ARRESTS UNDER "DEFENCE" RULES

Bombay, Tuesday.

Vithoba Kadam and P. G. Sawant, were arrested late in the evening to-day by the Labour Branch of the Bombay C.I.D. under the Defence of India Rules.

It is understood that both of them are labour workers and are alleged to have made anti-war speeches in the labour area sometime back. They will be placed before a Magistrate to-morrow.

D. C. C. SECRETARY JAILED

ALMORA, September 17

Mr. Haridatt Kandpal, Secretary of the District Congress Committee and one other Congress worker of the District were convicted today under the Defence of India Rules.

Both were sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment by the sub-Divisional Magistrate, Ranikhet. They have been sent to Almora jail.—A. P.

NO DETENTION CAMP FOR BURMESE POLITICALS

RANGOON, Sept. 17.

Dr. Ba Maw's conviction under the Defence of Burma Rules formed the subject of questions in the House of Representatives. Dr. Ba Maw was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment at Mandalay on August 29.

The Home Minister stated that Dr. Ba Maw had been prosecuted under the orders of Government. He had been placed in the "A" class of prisoners.

U Ba Hlaing, a Labour member, asked Government if they were prepared to detain Dr. Ba Maw (ex-Premier), U Boon Swan and others convicted or detained under Defence measures and also other political prisoners in a special detention camp.

The Home Minister replied: There is no reason for giving special treatment to persons convicted for specific offences under the Indian Penal Code or the Defence of Burma Act and rules which are part of the law of the land or to other political prisoners. The number of persons detained under Defence of Burma Rules without judicial proceedings being opened against them is so small that the expense of establishing a special detention camp for them would not be justified. —A. P.

Ba Maw Removed From Mandalay Jail

RANGOON, Sept. 17.

Dr. Ba Maw, ex-Premier of Burma, who was sentenced to one year's imprisonment at Mandalay, has been removed from Mandalay Jail to somewhere in Shan States and accommodated in a bungalow under guard, says a Mandalay message received here.

The annual Convocation of the Rangoon University will be held on November 22.

British Defence Organisation Perfect

CALCUTTA, Sept. 17

"The preparations were excellent and nothing better could be expected", said Mrs. A. M. Young, one of the 250 European and Indian passengers, who arrived here today from England via Bombay speaking about the defence organisation in England to a representative of the Associated Press. —A. P.

Hindu Sabha Executive

SIMLA, Sept. 17.

It is learned that Dr. B. S Moonje, Acting President of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha, received last night two telegrams from Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookerjee and Mr. Padmaraj Jain, members of the Working Committee of the Hindu Mahasabha, requesting him to hold the meeting of the Working Committee on September 21 and 22 at Calcutta, instead of Bombay as at present arranged.

It is, however, understood it would not be possible to change the venue of the meeting.—United Press.

YOUNG BARRISTER ARRESTED ON BOARD SHIP

Rajni M. Patel Who Returns To India After Seven Years

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Mr. Rajnikant M. Patel, a young Barrister, who arrived here to-day from America, 'via' Hong Kong, was arrested on board the steamer by Sub-Inspector Korgaonkar of the Bombay C.I.D. under the Defence of India Rule. The warrant, it is understood, was issued by the Central Government.

To-morrow he is taken to the Nasik Jail.

Mr. Patel, it may be remembered, is returning to India after an absence of seven years. He is a graduate of the Cambridge University. He was one of the founders of the Indian Students' Federation in Great Britain. He took prominent part in the activities of the India League and the British Youth Peace Assembly. He was for sometime the President of the Indian Majlis at Cambridge. As a member of the International Students' Delegation he visited Spain during the Civil War.

For the past ten months, he has been in America on a lecture tour, under the auspices of the American Youth Congress. He was received by Mrs. Roosevelt at the White Hall. After the American tour, he was sent to China, as a delegate of the World Youth Congress and the World's Students' Association. On August 29 he was taken into custody by the British authorities at Hong Kong, while he was planning to fly to Chungking, and was put on a steamer bound for India.

PAGES FROM MILITARY FILES MISSING

NEW DELHI, Sept. 16.

Sixty-one pages from some very old military proceedings file are reported to be missing from the Imperial Record Office of the Government of India.

A report to this effect has been lodged with the police by Dr. S. N. Sen, Keeper of the Records of the Government of India.

It is learned that these records are of no military value and are of historical interest only.

Police investigations are proceeding.—A. P.

Om Mandli Again

KARACHI, Sept. 16.

The Om Mandli has again come into lime-light. Bhai Gagandas, a Sind-work merchant, who returned from Java recently, came to know that his daughter was living in the Mandli and has moved the Court of the City Magistrate of Karachi to restore his daughter to him.—United Press.

Governor Appeals To Deccan Sardars

NEED OF SUPPORT TO WAR AGAINST FASCISM: MAHARASTRA'S CONTRIBUTION IN MEN

H. E. the Governor of Bombay in the course of his speech at a Darbar for the Sardars in the Deccan, Poona, on Tuesday said:

I regard your presence here as a token of the loyalty you bear to His Majesty the King-Emperor and as proof that you are determined to maintain the ancient traditions of your order.

I must first refer, with deep regret, to the loss your order has sustained by the deaths of five Sardars since the Darbar held in the year 1937:

I turn now to a more pleasant duty, that of welcoming a number of new entrants to, and announcing several promotions within, your order.

To these I shall shortly present the customary dresses of honour.

The names are as follows:

IN THE FIRST CLASS:

1. Shrimant Ganpatrao Trimbakrao "alias" Tatyasaheb Patwardhan, Chief of Kurundwad (Junior).

2. Meherban Bhagwantrao Gopalrao Raje Bahadur of Malegaon, who has been promoted from the list of Second Class Sardars to that of the First Class.

3. Meherban Raje Ramchandrarao Raghunathrao Deshmukh of Raver, who has also been promoted from the list of Second Class Sardars to that of the First Class.

IN THE SECOND CLASS:

1. Meherban Sarjerao "alias" Bapusaheb Shitole of Ankli, and

2. Meherban Nagojirao Dattajirao Sardesai of Jamboti, both of whom have been created Second Class Sardars.

3. Meherban Ranjitsing Sardarsing Raul of Ranjana, who has been promoted from the list of Third Class Sardars to that of the Second Class.

4. Meherban Nilkanth Achyut Deshpande of Nasik, who also has been promoted from the list of Third Class Sardars to that of the Second Class.

IN THE THIRD CLASS:

1. Meherban Madhav Gajanan Deshpande of Junnar, and

2. Meherban Vishwasrao Damodarrao Panse of Poona, both of whom have been appointed Third Class Sardars.

1935 ACT CHANGES

One change due to the Act of 1935, minor in itself but of interest to you all, is that the creation and promotion of Sardars is now a matter for His Excellency the Viceroy. As you are aware, this power was previously exercised by the Provincial Government.

No one can fail to see that the war has entered a crucial stage. After a number of easy successes, the enemy finds in his path the might and spirit of Britain, and unless he can overcome these his aim of world domination cannot be achieved; and so, over England and in the Near East, he is now trying to break the one barrier which stands in his way.

I know that you, and very many others in this Province, decided long ago where your duty lay, and found that it would not be honourable to remain indifferent while others were fighting for a cause which you knew was right and which you realised was vital to yourselves. Your view, it seems to me, is not only honourable, but in the best interests of India. How will India benefit if the hands of Britain are weakened in this battle? How will India gain if Egypt, for instance, is lost and that western gateway to India is opened to the Nazis and the Fascists? At this time, this crucial time, the one task, the honourable task, the task serves India best, is to strengthen, by all means that we can, the hearts and hands of those who are keeping at bay the pitiless enemy of all mankind.

DECCAN'S DUTY

The military record of the Deccan was high indeed during the last war, and during the years of peace the Mahratta soldier has well maintained his reputation. Over 10,000 men of all classes have been recruited in the Presidency during the past year. Many more will be required to complete the expansion of the Army, the Navy and the Air Force which is now in hand, and this demand must be expected to continue until the enemy is totally overthrown. You, Gentlemen, can assist in pointing out to the youth and chivalry of this Province where their duty lies.

The supply of officers for the expanding Army is one which is causing much concern to the Military authorities. Candidates are coming forward in large numbers, but a very high percentage of these lack the necessary qualifications. The standard is necessarily and rightly high. Energy and intelligence and education are essential if military training is to produce the desired result. The last war was known as the subalterns' war. Equally in this war, once the battle is joined everything depends on the energy and skill and endurance of the subordinate Commanders. Gone are the days when the issue could be decided by one head-long cavalry charge. Every officer must fight his own battle, and on the combined effort hangs the issue of the general conflict. The Army Commander refuses to believe that young men of the right type will not be forthcoming in the requisite numbers. It is here that I believe you can help. Encourage those whom you regard as qualified to apply—there may be many such in your own families—and remember that there are no restrictions of caste or creed in the selection of men to officer His Majesty's Armed Forces.

Next to men, money to provide the sinews of war is a great need. Soldiers from the Deccan must be fully equipped for modern war, and modern equipment is very costly. I know that many of you are not rich, but I am aware that you are contributing to the Bombay War Gifts Fund and to the Defence Loans. I rely on you to continue your gifts and loans, and to set an example which other will follow.

H. E. then referred to the agricultural problems of the Deccan including live-stock and fodder problems.

Mr. Ramaswami of G.I.P. Railway, Bombay is to be appointed as the Deputy Director of Railway Accounts in the Railway Board and he is expected to join his new office in Delhi.

CONCENTRATED— THEREFORE ECONOMICAL

If you want to save money, yet use the best dentifrice you can buy, try the Kolynos "dry brush" technique.—That is, use only a half-inch of Kolynos on a ***dry*** brush. See how quickly Kolynos becomes a pleasant-tasting, active foam that surges into every crevice on and between the teeth. Stains and discoloration disappear almost at once.

Start this amazing Kolynos "dry brush" technique today. You'll see how really clean and sparkling your teeth can be and how economical Kolynos is to use.

For further **ECONOMY** **BUY** *the* **LARGE TUBE**

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the economical
DENTAL CREAM

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GIVES ENERGY—STRENGTH—VITALITY BUILDS UP BRAIN—BODY—MUSCLE

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Spencer TRACY AS EDISON, THE MAN
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CLARENCE BROWN Production
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ATTAINING NATION-WIDE FAME—PRABHAT'S Popular hit

DNYANESHWAR

18TH WEEK AT

CENTRAL

Marathi: 4, 9-45 p.m.
Hindi: 7 p.m.

BOMBAY and SUBURBS

Local Engagements

To-day

Hindu: Bhadarwa Vad 2, 1996
Muslim: Shaban 15, 1359
Parsi: Farvardin 14, 1310
Hightide: 0-50; 12-53
Lowtide: 6-32; 18-54
Sunrise: 6h. 27m.
Sunset: 6h. 39m.

YOUNG MEN'S HINDU ASSOCIATION

Under the auspices of the Association, Mr. S. Satyamurti, M.L.A. will deliver a public lecture in the premises of the Association, Vithalbhai Patel Road, Girgaum, to-day (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. on "Hinduism and Swarajya"

KHATAU MAKANJI FREE DISPENSARY

In all 1,357 patients were treated at the Free Dispensary Bhatia Maternity and Nursing Home, Fort, Bombay during August 1940. The average daily attendance was 44.

A. R. P. LANTERN LECTURE IN MAHIM

Under the auspices of the Mahim A. R. P. Committee, Mr. N. S. Ullal, Deputy Educational Inspector for Visual Instruction, will deliver an A. R. P. Lecture illustrated by Lantern Slides at 8 p.m. to-day (Wednesday) in the Scottish Orphanage Hall, Cadell Road Mahim

The lecture has been specially arranged for the benefit of the residents and the A. R. P. personnel of Mahim.

Amusements Of The Day

CAPITOL—"Caravan". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Little Old New York" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
METRO—"Edison, The Man" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"The Proud Valley" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"One Million B. C." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Mother India" Daily at 4, 7 and 9-45 p.m.
PATHE—"Woman" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Bandhan" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Lapandav" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA—"Bharosa" Daily at 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Narsi Bhagat" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Bramhachari" Daily at 4, 7 and 9-45 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Dnyaneshwar" Daily at 4, 7 and 9-45 p.m.
NOVELTY—"Alakh Niranjan" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m.

Bombay War Gifts Fund

The grand total of the Bombay War Gifts Fund (A.A.F., I.A.F., Lord Mayor's Relief Fund and Indian Red Cross) till Sept. 17, 1940 was Rs. 17,49,735/11/1.

FREE TREATMENT

Yogic and natural treatments will be offered to male-patients on Sunday between 6-30 and 10 a.m. (S.T.) and to female patients on Wednesday between 3 and 5 p.m. in Ramtirth Yogashram, Seksaria Building, near Prarthana Samaj.

MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS OF SCINDIA COMPANY

Under the auspices of the Bombay Shareholders' Association, an informal meeting of the Shareholders of the Scindia Company will be held at 5-30 p.m. to-day (Wednesday) in the hall of the Share Bazar to discuss the proposed changes in the Company's Memorandum of Association.

K. B. BHABHA HOSPITAL & C. J. READY MONEY DISPENSARY BANDRA.

The total number of patients, new and old, treated in the K. B. Bhabha Hospital and the Sir C. J. R. Dispensary, Bandra, as indoor and outdoor during the month of August, 1940, was 5,059.

ZOROASTRIAN CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT BANK

The thirteenth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above Bank will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the Registered Office of the Bank, Zoroastrian Association Building, No. 16, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY WAR PUBLICITY COMMITTEE

Loud Speaker Programme for to-day (Wednesday) in Gujarati:—

11-30 a.m. Recorded music. 11-35 News. 11-50 Recorded music. 11-55 "Here, there and Everywhere"—A talk. 12 noon. Recorded music. 12-05 p.m. "Who is responsible for this War"—A talk.

5 p.m. Recorded music. 5-05 "Turkey of to-day"—A talk. 5-10 Recorded music. 5-15 News. 5-30 Recorded music. 5-35 "Why we left Somaliland"—A talk. 5-40 Recorded music 5-45 "God saved their Majesties" -A talk.

CONGRESS SOCIALIST PARTY

Under the auspices of the C. S. P. Mr. Achyut Patwardhan will speak on "Towards the New Social Order" in the Socialist Lecture Series, to-day (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. at the Socialist Lecture Hall, Mantri House, Sandhurst Bridge, Bombay. Mr. Farid Ansari will preside.

B. P MUSLIM LEAGUE TAKES DISCIPLINARY ACTION

The Hon. Secretary, B. P. M. League, writes:—

The Committee of the Bombay Provincial Muslim League at their meeting held on Monday last, took disciplinary action against Khan Saheb Mohammed Ebrahim Makkan of Amod in Broach district for having violated the decision of the Muslim League Organisation namely, the Bombay Resolution of the Working Committee of the All-India Muslim League of the 17th June, 1940, and suspended him for two years from the membership of the Primary, District and Provincial Muslim Leagues and disqualify him from holding any office in the League Organisation for the said period.

Br. 'Skittens' Pass Through City

BOMBAY, Tuesday

Five hundred children evacuated from England passed through Bombay recently. A tea party had been arranged for them but it had to be cancelled owing to an outbreak of measles.

Educational Facilities For "Skitten"

The Government of India is considering arrangements for the education of boys and girls, both Indian and European, who, but for the war, would be at schools overseas. As it is necessary to have all available information before final plans can be made, interested parents in the Bombay Province should communicate with the Director of Public Instruction, Poona.

On January 1, 1940, there were just over 200 children of this type in need of educational facilities.

The problem, however, has been accentuated by the recent arrival in India of many more children.

Except in cases of special hardship the fees charged will be so adjusted as to cover the whole cost of the educational facilities provided and in no case will any expenditure in this connection be debited against the funds normally available for public education.

Choral Society's Concert

The second concert of the Bombay Choral and Philharmonic Society at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall on Monday evening proved a greater success than its predecessor. The hall was well filled and the quality of the concert showed a definite improvement on the last, but it is still far from the perfection level.

The concert started with Bach and the "Gloria in Excelsis" was well rendered. The solo parts were not too successful and the trio in Haydn was only relieved by the soprano voice. In fact, as in the earlier concert the female choir voices proved much more successful than the male, and Elgar's "The Snow" proved the best performance of the evening.

The two items in which the choir seemed to show true spirit and verve, and which suited them best, were Moszkowski's "Bolero" and Diack's "Sing a Song of Six-pence".

The conductor's own compositions gave promise and with a little more experience at it, he might be able to compose pieces that may, on merits, find a place in the programme in future.

More intensive practice is evidently called for, though as a venture in its infancy the concert was creditable and deserves encouragement.

Around The Courts

FURTHER EVIDENCE IN PADWAL CASE

Rajaram Padwal's case came up before Bandra Police Court Magistrate, Mr. I. N. Trivedi, on Monday. In the first week of last October, in night time the Mahim Police saw a motor car speeding towards Bombay with a dead body on its mud-guard. The body was recovered at Bandra Point the next morning and the car was traced through Padwal's statement to the police, after he had surrendered himself as the car-driver in question.

In yesterday's hearing of the case statements were made by Sub-Inspector Kanga of Bandra Police, Dep. Inspector Hampton of Dongri Police, and Prohibition Police Constable, Gustad D'Souza, from Thana.

Mr. I. Dole conducted the case for the prosecution.

Next hearing of the case is on 1st October.

Habitual Gets Five Years For Theft

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Divatia and a Common King-Emperor, Jury.)

Ganpat Sakharam ... Accused.

The accused was charged with having in the early hours of 25th June, 1940, committed theft in the dwelling house of one Namdeo Hira Koli of a bundle of clothes and thereby committed an offence under Sec 380 of the Indian Penal Code.

The complainant Namdeo who was a wireman in the Bombay Telephone Co. Ltd., resided in the B. L. T. Chawl at Rokde's Street. He retired to bed at 11 p.m. on the night of 24th June last. At about 2-30 a.m. he went to urinate. On returning he heard footsteps in the passage and saw a person with a bundle running towards the staircase. He caught the accused and found that clothes in the bundle belonged to himself. A neighbour fetched a policeman and the accused was promptly handed over to him. A knife was also found in the possession of the accused.

The defence of the accused was that he went to see his maternal uncle's daughter who lived in the same chawl at about 4 a.m. when the complainant caught him on suspicion and called a policeman. The particular policeman who came up knew him and bore a grudge against him and so he asked the complainant to thrust a bundle of clothes in the hand of the accused to substantiate a case of theft against him.

The Jury unanimously found the accused guilty of the offence charged. His lordship thereupon sentenced the accused to suffer rigorous imprisonment for 5 years and to report himself to the police for 3 years after his release. The accused was classified as a habitual criminal. The property of the accused was ordered to be returned to the complainant to whom they belonged.

Mr. Jal R. Vimadalal appeared for the prosecution.

SHOLAPUR MILL SHARES CASE

S. N. Karaka, a clerk of the Native Share and Stock Broker's Association gave evidence when the hearing of the case in which Ramkumar Morarka stood charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of 163 shares of the Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Company at the instance of Nandkishore Ramdhandas Jhagharia came up for further hearing before Mr. Oscar Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court.

Replying to Mr. C. N. Kanuga, who appeared for the complainant witness deposed to the prices of the Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Company shares ranging from May 5 to December 13, 1939. In May, each share of the Mill was quoted at Rs. 2,675 and in December it went up to Rs. 4,400.

VELINKAR'S ARGUMENTS

Cross-examined by Mr. S. G. Velinker, Bar-at-Law, witness stated that the rates given by him were the official figures of the Native Share and Stock Broker's Association.

At this stage Mr. Kanuga informed the Court that a "prima facie" case had been made out against the accused and he did not propose to call any more witnesses for the prosecution.

Mr. Velinker argued that the prosecution had failed to establish a "prima facie" case and opined that the subject matter of the charge was purely a civil matter and that the accused had been unnecessarily dragged to a Criminal Court.

The prosecution, he said had lost in the first round of the fight and its attempts to "freeze" the securities, namely the Sholapur Mill Shares had failed. The prosecution case, he contended centred round 163 shares of the Sholapur Mill Shares belonging to the complainant and the dispute was whether these shares constituted a pledge or a sale to the accused. A civil suit had also been instituted by the complainant in regard to the same shares.

There was conflict of evidence regarding this point. The complainant, he suggested had brought in the case because the value of shares had gone up considerably. Concluding he said that no "prima facie" case had been made out and, therefore, requested the Court to dismiss the case without framing charges against the accused.

The Magistrate postponed the case to September 19, when he said he would frame charges.

Football

JUNIOR ROVERS

Welch Unlucky To Draw

The match in the Junior Rover's Cup Tournament on Tuesday saw the Welch Regiment "B" oppose St. Mary's Old Boys. The teams shared two goals. The tally is not a true index of the run of play and St. Mary's should have considered themselves lucky to have escaped defeat. Both goals came in the last five minutes of the match.

Early in the game Proudfoot and Faville spoilt a good opening that presented itself to St. Mary's. Both men instead of shooting passed twice to each other to be robbed of the ball. Jansen in the ex-students goal kept the military from taking the lead. The right upright next came to St. Mary's rescue, a beautiful header by Williams (29) striking the woodwork. The Welch should have crossed over with a point in hand. A corner, beautifully taken, gave Dinnick a great opportunity to score. He dallied with the ball, to see Alexander clear.

After half time the Welch continued to be the better side and did most of the attacking, though they found in St. Mary's a pack of youngsters who fought gamely. Despite the Welch being the aggressors and the anticipation being a goal from them, it was St. Mary's who took the lead in the twenty-fifth minute, Jarman netting a goal that many thought lucky.

From the kick off the Welch moved up and were rewarded a free kick 25 yards out. Williams (29) put the ball in the goal-mouth, to see Veasey head it in.

Just before the goals were scored, a nasty accident marred the game. Battersea (Welch) and Young, of the opposite team, collided in attacking. The former had to be removed with nasty head wounds to hospital. Young sustained serious cuts on the forehead.

The game closed with the score one—all.

The teams were:—

WELCH REGIMENT "B"—Williams (49); Pearce and Jones; Dyer, Veasey and Griffin; Roberts St. Evans, Dinnick, Williams (29) and Battersea.

ST. MARY'S OLD BOYS—Jansen; Alexander and Montgomery, Sampeys; Righton and Durham; Jarman, Proudfoot, Faville, Morecroft and Young.

To-day's Game

St. Xavier's Gymkhana—5-40 p.m. United Young Friends vs. M. T. E.

Cricket

AUSTRALIAN FORCES WIN

C.C.I. Trounced: N. Cooper Hits Up 82

Results of other matches played on Sunday are given below:—

AUSTRALIANS WIN

AUSTRALIAN XI—93 (B. Ewing 35, R. Ferrier 23).

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA S. C.—86 (Vyavaharkar 19, Warerker 13, Cooper 14).

RESERVE BANK TROUNCED

E. D. SASSOON S. C.—134 for six declared (Parelkar 47-not out, Padhye 22.)

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA S. C.—79 (E. M. Cooper 25, B. D. Narvekar 23.)

BIG SCORING

NAVROZ C. C.—228 for 8 wickets (N. Cooper 82, A. Contractor 37, P. Umrigar 34.)

NATIONAL C. C.—99 for 9 wickets (Kirtikar 52).

GREAT BOWLING

CRICKET CLUB OF INDIA 39 (V. M. Merchant 16-not out; M. Patel 4 for 12, Havewalla 4 for 20, Khot 2 for 2.)

ESPLANADE LIBERAL C. C.—170 for five wickets (Khot 61-not out, Maneckshaw 43, Meherhomji 28; C. H. Chandarana 3 for 30.)

EDWARD MILL WINS

SUNDER C. C.—94 (B. K. Chicha 41, K. C. Shah 16).

EDWARD S. MILL—98 for 8 wickets (A. I. Khan 34, M. N. Tigdi 32.)

"COEUR DE LION" FIT AND WELL

The "Chronicle" Racing correspondent reliably understands that "Coeur de Lion," the son of Astems, is quite well and fit for racing, and that there is no truth in a statement in a local paper sometime back, that it would not be able to race again.

"Move For Back To Offices."

Mr. K. F. Nariman writes:—

I was rather surprised to read in your to-day's issue under heading Move for Back to offices that I was also invited to attend a Conference in Bombay; I have not received any such invitation: I shall, therefore, thank you to correct the erroneous report in your next issue.

Cheating Charge Fails

Bombay: Tuesday.

A. B. Pandit, who stood charged for cheating before the Presidency Magistrate, Dadar Court, was acquitted to-day.

Fined For Disorderly Behaviour

Mrs. Askrill Azami (29), a Jewess, who was charged with disorderly behaviour at Chaupatty on December 29, 1939, by the Gamdevi Police, was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 50, in default, to undergo two weeks' simple imprisonment.

All Mohamed, the second accused, was acquitted by Mr. K. J. Khambatta, Magistrate, Girgaum Court.

INQUEST ADJOURNED

At the inquest on the body of Khialiram Sitaram Trivedi aged 30 a Sharebroker who died on way to the J. J. Hospital on July 24 following an injection alleged to have been given to him by a doctor at Dadar, further evidence of a taxi driver who took the deceased to the K. E. M. and J. J. Hospitals was recorded.

According to medical opinion the patient died due to the injection of Arsenic Compound. The injection must have been administrated within 24 hours of the death of the patient.

Further hearing was postponed to September 19.

SUGAR INDUSTRY EMPLOYEES

Demand Statutory Recognition

CAWNPORE, Sept 17

A resolution demanding statutory recognition from the Governments of U. P. and Bihar was passed by the Indian Sugar Industry Employees' Association which met under the presidency of Mr. B. D. Shukla.

The resolution requested the Government to ascertain the Association's views before enacting any law on the recommendations of the Mehta Committee.—A P

Mr. Popatlal Shah, ex-Municipal President, Poona, presided over the Club Day gathering of the Gujarati Club of the College of Engineering, Poona, on Monday last.

GREATEST THRILLS on EARTH

SEE: Most Terrific Volcanic Eruption Ever Filmed. Men and Beasts Engulfed in its Flaming Lava
SEE: 70-Ton Pre-historic Monsters Locked in Mortal Combat
SEE: Entire Tribe Menaced by 100 ft. Man-eater
SEE: Giant Wooly Mammoths Wreak Havoc... Destruction in Mad Stampede

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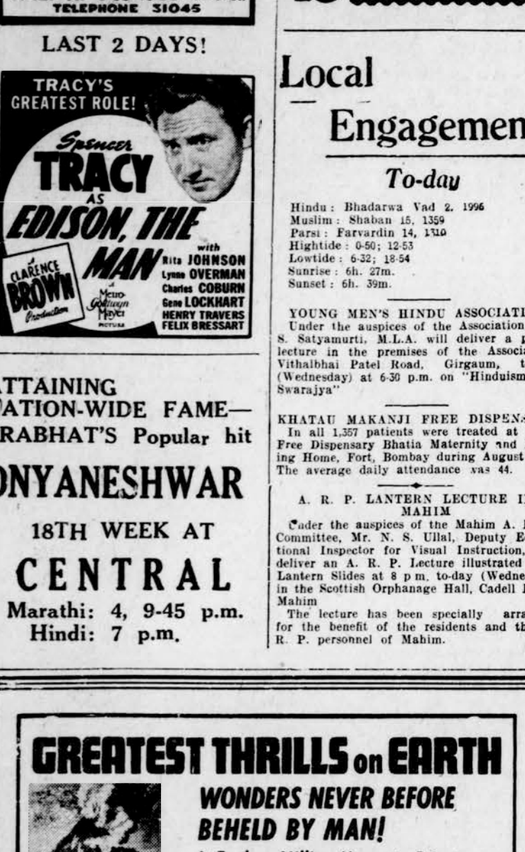

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A FEAST OF MELODY & RHYTHM!

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SARASWATI'S Mythological Hit

DEVYANI

Starring:
PADMA SHALIGRAM, KUSUM DESHPANDE, NIMBALKAR, SURESHBABU, DINKAR KAMANNA, DANVE & DUDHALE

GALA PREMIERE NEXT SATURDAY AT IMPERIAL

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Why does one face powder cling better than another?

THE COTY "AIRSPUN" PROCESS

The first thing that any woman asks of face powder is that it should stay on a long time. Nothing is more irritating—or disconcerting—than a make-up that needs continual 'repair.' Coty "Air Spun" Powder stays on—ages longer than ordinary powder—*without the use of any artificial adhesive!* All because Coty Face Powder is the only one made by the special "Air Spun" process.

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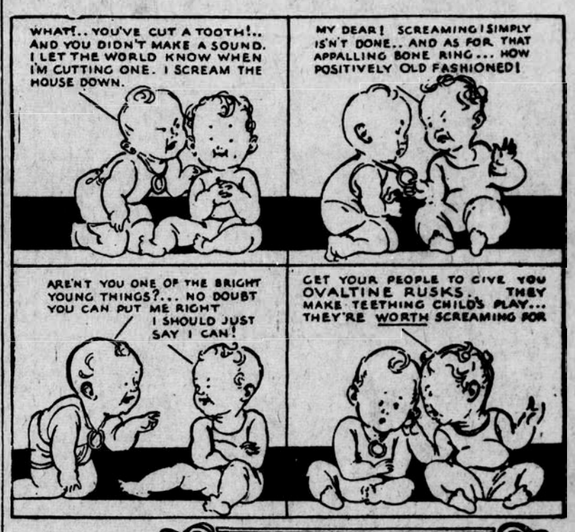
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MY DEAR! SCREAMING! SIMPLY ISN'T DONE.. AND AS FOR THAT APPALLING BONE RING... HOW POSITIVELY OLD FASHIONED!
AREN'T YOU ONE OF THE BRIGHT YOUNG THINGS?... NO DOUBT YOU CAN PUT ME RIGHT I SHOULD JUST SAY I CAN!
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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1940.

COTTAGE INDUSTRIES

The Report of the Bombay Economic and Industrial Survey Committee appointed by the Bombay Government published this week, is an authoritative publication on economic development in general and the development of small industries in particular. The Committee, appointed in April 1938 by the Congress Government, was thoroughly competent for the purpose, including as it did, men like Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas as Chairman, Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao, Principal and Professor of Economics, Seth Lalbhai Dalpatbhai Arts College, Ahmedabad, as Secretary, and Prof. C. N. Vakil, University Professor of Economics, Bombay, as one of its members. The Committee invited and received memoranda from various Provincial Governments and States, from a number of non-official bodies like Chambers of Commerce and other Industrial Associations and from nearly forty individuals interested in industrial development. It is not surprising, therefore, that its report of 200 odd pages is packed with valuable material and recommendations. Its remarkably low price of eight annas should make it possible for everyone interested in the subject to purchase a copy of it.

Handicaps

The Committee's principal terms of reference were to examine the present position of small industries in one province, to report on their place in relation to agriculture and large industries and to recommend specific measures which Government could undertake to promote economic development. Though one of the terms of reference was to make recommendations on the general economic development in the province, the Committee wisely confined itself mostly to small industries. But within these limits the Report is comprehensive and deals successively with the following among other points: the economic resources of the province, conditions of Labour, the present position of the industries in the province, the difficulties they are subject to, the action taken by Government so far regarding industrial development, possibilities for further development, and specific recommendations regarding measures that should be adopted particularly by Government. While pointing out that there are big possibilities for small industries including cottage industries with due help from the State, the report says that the present position of cottage industries is far from satisfactory. It shows that there has been a steady decline in the number of workers in cottage industries and "a sharp fall in the subsidiary occupations of agricultural classes." Few as the workers in cottage industries are, they are also handicapped by various difficulties which tend further to reduce their number. For instnce "the artisan's implements and methods of manufacture remain old-fashioned," "not enough organised and State aided effort has been made to tackle this problem." the competition with large scale industries is getting more and more overwhelming and "the selling of cottage products presents also a great deal of difficulty." If these difficulties can be tackled by Government and others concerned there are, says the report, big possibilities for various small industries in the province. It particularly emphasises the potentialities of semi-agricultural industries like poultry-keeping, beekeeping and sericulture. There are also, we are told, possibilities for establishing the aluminium industry in this Province which have been disclosed by the discovery of bauxite deposits at Tungar Hill near Thana; clay suitable for high class potteries is stated to be available in the Khanapur taluka of the Belgaum district and in the Thana, West Khandesh, Dharwar, Ratnagiri and Kanara districts; these open out prospects for establishing a high class earthenware industry in the Province. Bakelite, electrical goods, raw films, radio sets, bicycles and automobiles are other commodities which are mentioned as offering scope for domestic manufacture. Referring to the principal industries, the Committee observes that it should not be difficult for the Province to be entirely independent of imports of cotton textiles within a few years. As regards leather imports, the Province exported in the year 1937-38, Rs. 52.2 lakhs worth of raw hides and skins. With improvements in tanning, a good part of these exports, says the Committee, could be converted either into leather or leatherware and thus replace our present imports. "Forest products", we are further told, "offer enormous scope for building up new industries. The fisheries resources can also be exploited on a very profitable scale."

Useful Recommendations

The Committee's specific recommendations cover a wide range. The main ones are: the creation of an Economic Development Department, the preparation of a comprehensive industrial survey of all parts of the province, research work in all the promising industries, encouraging part-time industries, the formation of District Industrial Associations to organise cottage industries and provide facilities for their products, the establishment of a special Research Institute for cottage industries, the purchase by Government of the products of cottage industries as far as possible, the reduction of taxes on such products, and the provision of adequate finance for small industries. The Committee attaches special importance to the encouragement of part-time cottage industries and says of handspinning: "It is an ideal part-time cottage industry for the cultivator, as it involves very little capital, is not difficult to learn, can be taken on and left off at the cultivator's convenience and fits in with the century old traditions of the countryside." There are also other part-time cottage industries like matmaking, rope-making, dairying, sericulture, apiculture, etc. A special section, says the Committee, should be created in the Industries Department for the purpose of promoting part-time or subsidiary industries and inspectors appointed for each district." The Committee does not submit any cut and dried schemes or estimates for particular selected industries. But that work is better done by Government if they select, from the excellent materials provided by the Committee, industries to suit their financial ability to promote them and appoint specialised Committees to prepare schemes and estimates for each of them. We recognise that the financial resources of the Government are limited, while the demands on them are practically endless. Yet we hope Government will make an earnest endeavour to consider seriously the claims of the Committee's recommendations. The Committee of experts has amply vindicated Gandhiji's faith in cottage industries, and the Government, too, can do much by giving effect to its recommendations.

The Burma Road

Our London correspondent reports that while the Luftwaffe's fury and barbarity were at their maximum in the attacks on Britain and particularly London, no less than 2,50,000 men and women were signing a petition to the British Government to reopen the Burma road unconditionally and immediately. The fact that so many people could be found thinking of far away China in the very midst of the hell that German raiders had let loose is a tribute to the morale of the Britishers and is a proof that so far Hitler's terrorising tactics have not succeeded. As to the subject matter of the petition, we do not think that the Burma road will be re-opened before the period of three months, for which it was closed, is over. Thereafter the policy of the British Government will be guided by a number of factors, particularly America's attitude and more particularly developments in regard to Herr Hitler's threatened invasion.

Will Nazis Invade Britain?

By WARREN IRVIN

(The noted American writer and broadcaster who for thirteen years was a staff correspondent of the "New York Times" and has spent the first eight months of the war in Berlin as the 'Observer').

The air war over Britain in its newest phase in the European conflict is clearly destined to have an important effect in the outcome.

In this article an accredited neutral "observer" discusses facts so far as the prospects and implications of this great struggle are concerned.

"The amazing success", he says, "of the Royal Air Force in smashing the recent raids over Britain should not be permitted to engender over-confidence. The war in the air has not yet been won. Other more intensive raids are almost sure to follow. Germany's air losses though considerable have not materially reduced the strength of her aviation. She still has vast reserves; and when an opportune moment arrives, she can be expected to throw them into the balance with utter disregard for planes and men alike. That is the German method"

★

But at the same time, there can be no doubt as to the importance of the R.A.F.'s achievement. Here, as at Dunkirk, British planes and British pilots have again demonstrated their superiority—a superiority which should become more and more marked as the war progresses.

Not only have they rendered invaluable service restoring British prestige in the eyes of the world but they have also dealt another blow to German morale. That morale, already at the 1917 level, is likely to be one of the deciding factors in the present war.

It is for this reason that I believe that the most important result of the work of the Royal Air Force in the recent raids over Britain has been its effect upon German plans for the invasion of England. Many people I know do not believe that Hitler intends or ever intended to invade Great Britain.

I do not share this view. Eight months' wartime experience in Germany have convinced me that when the Nazis boasted that they would be in London on August 15, they fully expected to be.

Another winter of war is not a pleasing prospect for the German people. Memories of the last winter are still too fresh in their minds—memories of hunger, hardship, privation, poverty, and suffering and the shivering thousands from the poorer sections in the big cities crowding into railway stations in an effort to get warm.

★

If Germany hopes to win this war she must conquer Britain quickly and completely. But how she can attempt to do so, how she can even envisage an invasion without mastery in air I do not see. Nor do I believe that Hitler does. And the Royal Air Force has proved conclusively that Germany despite her numerical superiority is far from enjoying mastery in the air.

The object of the recent raids is fairly obvious. There appears to be no question but that they were designed to feel out the strength of the British defences and to find, if possible, a weak spot which could be made the focal point for attack. Had such a spot been detected mass assaults with thousands of planes participating, probably, would have followed and would have been accompanied by invasions from sea and air in the best 'blitz' fashion known to German technique.

But with each passing day the likelihood of such an invasion, becomes more and more improbable. By autumn it may be too late, and by spring it may be impossible.

German aircraft production has not only reached its peak, it is under a forced draught. All available workers are being employed.

It is true that Germany now has at her disposal the aircraft factories in France. But she has not the men to operate them unless she uses French workers and that can only be done at the risk of sabotage.

★

I do not know exactly how many planes the Germans have. Officials in the Propaganda Ministry assured me that they had 30,000 at the beginning of the war. That I think is an exaggeration. My guess would be around 20,000 including commercial craft and training planes. But even then I doubt if the number of first line German warplane exceeds 6,000.

From reliable German sources I know that about 600 German planes were destroyed in the Polish campaign. Losses in Norway probably did not exceed 200 and may have been considerably less. In Holland, Belgium and France—including the action at Dunkirk—the Germans may have lost another 1,500, and, I believe, their losses in and around the British Isles since the start of the war to be somewhere in the neighbourhood of 1,300.

So far as planes are concerned, these losses, while they are considerable, are not necessarily serious. They may have been compensated for by new construction. But pilots are not so easily replaced as the planes. That is another matter.

Germany is none too well supplied with pilots—fighter-pilots in particular. Young men are needed for this work but young Nazis do not make the best pilots. They have been too regimented, their individuality has been stifled and they are unaccustomed to think for themselves. And while they may perform brilliantly against undefended towns and helpless civilians their ardour quickly cools when they are confronted by pilots of superior skill and courage.

Hence as regards the future, the odds are all in Britain's favour. British aircraft production is rising steadily and it has behind it production in the United States which is also making appreciable strides. Against these Germany cannot hope to compete. It is only a question of time when even numerical superiority in the air must pass to the Allied side—numerical superiority in pilots as well as in planes, because Britain can continue to draw pilots from the Dominions in addition to those supplied by the United Kingdom.

But these are matters that concern the future and we are living in the present. I have already said that I believed that the most important result of the recent raids was its effect on invasion plans and I have also pointed out that this is bound to influence German morale.

I know that it is the German custom to minimize their own losses while exaggerating the losses of the other side.

A year's experience as a newspaper correspondent has made me somewhat sceptical of official figures. When I was in Germany we found that while the communiques of the German High Command were fairly truthful so far as the land forces were concerned the German Navy and the German Air Force were given to gross exaggeration. The reason we thought was that the Air Force and Navy did not have the same traditions behind them as the Army.

Since I have come to Britain I have checked carefully the Royal Air Force figures and I have reached the conclusion that when it errs the R.A.F. generally errs on the other side.

★

Not very long ago I met a British Major in charge of a control station who showed me the figures he had tabulated for his group. On one particular day when the official figures of German losses gave only 144 for all British Isles, the Major's figures showed that his group alone had accounted for 168 German planes.

Of course it is possible that some of the pilots in this group may have been stretching things a bit. But then it is also possible that some of them may have been over-modest like one R.A.F. pilot about whom I heard recently.

He took off alone from his field to attack five Nazi raiders. When he returned he reported that he had brought down only two.

"How do you know you brought them down?" He was asked, "Well," he said, "I saw one drop completely out of control and I saw another crash into the sea." "And what of the three others?" his Officer Commanding wanted to know. "Oh!" replied the pilot, "I could not see them. They were all in little bits and pieces."

TETE-A-TETE

WITHOUT COMMENT.

In the meantime what appears to be a warning to the U.S.S.R. that Germany considers Rumania exclusively a German-Italian sphere of influence is contained in the "Berliner Boersen-Zeitung" which says: "The South provides for the Axis Powers an important extension of their own sphere of economy and supplies. The other great Powers such as Britain have at their disposal great spaces sufficient for their needs. All justified Soviet claims have now been generously met."—Reuter.

* * * *

"I do not want you to pass this resolution to oblige me".

—Mahatma Gandhi.

And the A.I.C.C. immediately obliged by passing the resolution to oblige itself.

* * * *

Mr. Mehrally, said C.R. should know his facts better.

Yes. But it is too much to accept that what is moving about in the Egypto-Libyan No Man's Land is an Italian Battle Fleet.

* * * *

According to the Rome radio "the enemy is putting up a determined resistance to the advancing Italian troops."

What, we wonder, will the Rome radio say when the resistance begins in right earnest?

* * * *

The Berlin Radio announces that Field-Marshal Goering was over London on Monday night, piloting himself in a bomber.

Does the Field Marshal himself know about it?

* * * *

250,000 signatures to a petition for opening the Burma Road were collected in England during the recent period of maximum bombings by the Luitwaffe.

The Japanese had better beg Hitler not to try to terrorise the population any more.

* * * *

The Australian Prime Minister forecasts a German "peace offensive" within a fortnight.

We agree that it should be rejected as intolerably offensive.

* * * *

TO HONOUR SUNER?

A reception given by von Rebbentrop to Senor Suner was attended by Field Marshal Keitel and Herr Himmler.

The Army Chief is O.K., but why the Gestapo Chief too?

* * * *

Spain, says Senor Suner, has her mission in the new order in Europe, and when the right moment comes, leaders in Spain will give the order for action.

Meanwhile Spain wants to make sure lest the "right moment" turned out the wrong moment.

* * * *

Apropos of the position in the South East, "all justified Soviet claims", says a Berlin paper, "have now been generously met."

We hope the Moscow Press and the Moscow Radio will, immediately and in unision, express Soviet gratitude to Axis generosity.

* * * *

'It is right that you've broken off your engagement with Miss Oversmarte?' asked the inquisitive friend.

The man shook his head. 'No', he replied. 'I didn't break it off!

'Oh, she broke it off?'

'No,' was the answer again.

'But it is broken off, isn't it?' persisted the curious one.

'Oh, yes', explained the moody one 'She told me what her milliner's yearly bill was, and I told her how much my weekly salary was. Then our engagement just sagged and gently dissolved.'

Our Readers' Views

Platitudes Of Imperialism

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Few students of Imperialism would be surprised at the recent statement issued by the Viceroy. It is in the best tradition of imperialistic meteoric. Its circumlocution, however, does not deceive anyone who knows the flavour of 'bombast'. And yet we are surprised that the British Government is still unable to see that India's freedom is an integral part of the present crisis and that Britain cannot claim to be fighting for the cause of world-freedom when she sends to India platitudinous offers of repression. Of course we deserve the repression as we are told. We are like quarrelsome children who cannot agree among themselves and so we need the British Nurse to keep some at their lessons and others at indoor games!

There is much more serious disagreement between large and important sections of Indian opinion and the British Government than there is among various parties of Indians themselves. So by the logic of the Viceroy's statement the present authorities should no be trusted with the responsibility of Government, because it is wrong to force any group or party in India to accept a Government in which it has little or no confidence!—Yours, etc.,

CYRIL MODAK.
Associate Secretary All-India Council of Indian Christians

Law Graduates

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir—It is difficult to understand the real legal position of the Graduates of Law under the New Scheme put into execution by the Bombay University in the year 1938.

The Degree of LL.B. under the New Rules is conferred straight off on passing the Second LL.B Examination as it was done under the old Rules, with no distinction whatsoever between the old and the New Rules in this respect. And so it was rightly believed that there would be none as regards their eligibility for appearing at the LL.M. Examination; and as a matter of fact, the new Graduates were registered as post-Graduate Students reading for LL.M. and are consequently certified as eligible for appearing in the Examination in the year 1942 along with the Graduates under the Old Scheme. But to the greatest surprise of all and in express contradiction to the abovementioned procedure the University has passed a recent Amendment declaring that the Graduates of Law under the New Rules cannot appear for LL.M. unless three years have elapsed after their Graduation. This is entirely contrary to the normal procedure and so seems quite unjust on the face of it and more so when it comes into operation after the students are actually admitted as usual and also registered and certified.

The other side of the problem is related to their eligibility to be admitted as the Advocates of the High Court. Here their status seems to be of a peculiarly hybrid nature and requires much clarification. Under the Rules prescribed by the Bar Council they have to read in the Chamber of an Advocate approved by the Bar Council for a period of not less than 12 months, before they can be admitted as candidates at the Advocates' Examination to be specially held for the said purpose. The Rules are much vague and are silent in defining the exact Status of the New Graduates and are still vaguer as to the nature and extent of the Chambering one has to undergo before being admitted as the Advocate of the High Court on the Appellate and the Original Side of the High Court. It is not clearly comprehensible as to whether those who intend reading for the Advocate (O.S.) Examination can appear for the said Advocate Examination to be held by the Bar Council without reading for any further period in the Chamber of an Advocate approved by the Bar Council in accordance with the New Rules—

The most important part of the problem is the situation that is created by the recent decision of the Bar Council regarding the compulsory chambering for a period of six months under an Advocate whose name is included in the list published by the Bar Council, and this is even for the mofussil students. And the list includes only those Advocates who are practising either on the Original or on the Appellate Side of the High Court. This means a compulsory stay at Bombay which is a bolt from the blue to the students who never dreamt of such a strange decision. And this is compulsory even for those who do not want to practise at the High Court. Again, for those who would be practising at the Small Causes Court, the Police Court, or the District Court, these expensive stay, study and chambering are of no practical use. They have to begin afresh at the said Courts after they have wasted their time money and energy at the Advocates Chambers.

The last but not the least is the doubt as to whether those who pass the said Advocate's Examination after undergoing the said expensive stay study and chambering at Bombay will be allowed to practice at the respective Courts without paying Rs 500 that were charged for being enrolled as an Advocate under the old system. The Rules are again silent on this point. Let us hope, that in view of the extra Chambering and the special Examination to be held for an admission as an Advocate of the High Court, no special fee for admission or Sanad will be charged,—Yours, etc.,

MANU K. SHAH.

Frankly Speaking

Spain's Policy

Madrid papers may not be exaggerating the importance of Senor Suner's visit to Berlin. But this does not mean that it is without significance. The Berlin invitation to him very obviously means that Herr Hitler wants Spain to join the war. Senor Suner, however, seems to have obliged the Fuehrer only to a small extent. In an interview to the "Voelkescher Beobachter" he talks of Spain's right to an "Empire" and so on and assures Germany that her "non-belligerency" does not mean "disinterestedness" and that Spain will give the order for action "at the right moment." Spain, therefore, is playing for time. She hesitates to strike without being sure of the consequences. In other words she is waiting to see how the present crucial phase in the attack on Britain develops—unless, of course, the Fuehrer forcibly hustles her into "action."

Russo-Axis Relations

According to the German radio, Rumania has replied to the Soviet protest in a note which details the measures taken by the Antonescu Government to prevent frontier incidents with a desire "to maintain friendly neighbourly relations with the Soviet Union". These measures, if not inspired by, certainly carry the approval of, Germany. They therefore, show that it would be utterly foolish to suppose that Germany and Russia have come to the parting of the ways, as it were. But it is becoming increasingly clear that the relations between the two good and friendly neighbours are not as happy as they used to be. The latest instance is an article in the "Berliner Boersen-Zeitung" which insists that "the South provides for the Axis Powers an important extension of *their own* sphere of economy and supplies." (our italics).

A Tentative Hint

And the paper pointedly adds that "all justified Soviet claims have now been generously met." This rather patronising reference to Russia may well mean a two-fold—unofficial, of course—hint; first that the Germans do not desire any serious interference by the Soviet in the Danubian territory and, second, that the Soviet should keep their hands off the whole of the Balkans including Bulgaria and Yugo-Slavia too. The next move—a response to the Berlin paper's tentative hint—lies with M. Stalin.

Weather And The War

Yesterday's rain in the city was welcome for more reasons than one. Accompanied by flashes of lightning, it threw nature's floodlight on city's edifices and beauty spots, as if registering a silent protest against the black-out that has come over us. Peals of thunder rocketing the heavens gave us a non-violent demonstration of aerial bombardment without the death-dealing planes or wailing bombs. By some dramatic coincidence, the weather, far from being merely a talk in the city, has suddenly developed into an international issue. Nay, it seems to have upset the apple cart in the Chancellories of Europe and baffled the strategy of war lords. September 16, full-moon day, which had been fixed by Hitler for the invasion of England, after a good deal of star-gazing from Berchtesgaden, passed away uneventfully, much to the chagrin of the Fuhrer, because of the counter-thrust of bad weather and stormy seas. According to Reuter. "This time it is not the R.A.F. which has upset the German preparations, but the stormy weather in the straits of Dover". It was the wind that blew the Spanish Armada and saved the island Fortress. But this time, the weather was not partial to Britain alone. It gave much needed relief to Germany also, because the R.A.F. could not carry out bombing raids on account of adverse weather conditions. So nature seemed to have conspired to declare a day's truce for war-scared Europe.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

The phonograph isn't to blame if it has a bad record.

The hardest work an industrious man can do is nothing.

There may be such things as voiceless yearnings, but women never have them.

A model wife is one who lets her husband think that he is having his own way.

If her heart is in the right place it matters not whether a woman is younger or older than she looks.

Science says that the common housefly can make 600 strokes with its wings in a second, but the pesky thing never does it when it has a chance to loaf around on a man's bald spot.

Weather Favours Britain: And Upsets Nazi Plan

Stormy Seas And Cloudy Skies Call A Night's Truce To Air War

R. A. F. HAVOC CAUSES DISORDER IN GERMAN CAMP

LONDON, September 17.

Prospects of an imminent attempt by the Germans to invade Britain receded during the night. This time it is not the R.A.F. which has upset German preparations—it is stormy weather in the Straits of Dover.

Many competent observers had believed that the night of September 16th—when the moon was full and the tide favourable—was the time chosen by the German leaders to launch an invasion thrust.

Yesterday, however, the long spell of fine weather and calm seas broke—and rain, fog and gales took their place.

All night long a wild south-westerly gale howled through the Straits of Dover whipping water into the white cliffs. Doors and windows rattled in the fiercest wind since last winter. A thick blanket of fog came down over the sea limiting visibility to barely a mile. Angry rain clouds darkened the sky and the coast was drenched by a drizzle.

Similar conditions prevailed off Dover this morning although, there were bright intervals when the sun broke through the clouds after the wind had veered round to the north-west.

No Raids On Germany

It is learned from authoritative sources in London that the R.A.F. did not carry out any bombing raids last night because of adverse weather conditions. It is pointed out that the weather was against accurate bombing, although it may have been suitable for indiscriminate bombing which is not part of the systematic plan of attack of the R.A.F.

Nazi Plans Thrown Into Confusion

The contention that the recent R.A.F. attacks on German bases had thrown Nazi plans into confusion is borne out by the reports of Americans returning from France, according to a special correspondent of the "Herald Tribune", who thinks that it is possible that thousands of German soldiers under tarpaulins in barges may have been killed by British bombs.

A "Herald Tribune" message from London states: "The industrial heart, the Midland, is still beating with a pulse not far from normal."

R.A.F. Attack On Feeding Lines

Intensifield R.A.F. attacks on German invasion bases feeding the lines are considered to have seriously retarded the completion of preparations for invasion, writes the Press Association Air Correspondent.

Should an invasion be attempted, it is recognised that Britain must expect an attack on inland centres and towns on a more formidable scale than so far made.

Not only has material destruction been wrought at invasion ports and elsewhere by Britain's bombers, but some confusion was caused in the necessarily complex administrative arrangements.

All this, however, has not prevented altogether the gradual increase in German concentrations.

Other factors brought out in London to-day are very encouraging to Britain.

There is good reason to believe, writes a correspondent, Germany cannot maintain her present rate of aircraft production during the long period of sustained operations.

The big losses she suffers whenever her air force comes over England in force, must have an increasingly demoralising effect on its personnel.

Oil depots as well as plants for producing synthetic oil and high-grade lubricants which have been attacked unceasingly by the R. A. F. are objectives of paramount importance.

As soon as she has exhausted the seven and a half million tons of oil which she is thought to have plundered from the German-occupied countries—not many months hence—Germany's difficulties over oil will be intensified.

There is little doubt that the oil she can get from Rumania and Russia will be far short of her minimum requirements from abroad.

While the British fleet remains in the eastern Mediterranean the bulk of the supplies from these two countries must go 'via' the Danube or by rail which imposes drastic limitation on the quantity it is possible to obtain.

The R. A. F. attacks on railway canal communications throws more traffic on the roads producing an ever-increasing strain on the supply route to the front.

Successes repeated by the R. A. F. against all these military objectives are believed to be demoralising the German people quite as effectively as if Britain indulged in indiscriminate bombing of civilians.-

Hammer-blow Ot German Shipping

Successful attacks on enemy shipping were the feature of the R. A. F.'s night operations.

An enemy cruiser sighted off Terschelling Island just before midnight, was hit by a high explosive bomb from a heavy bomber which at once came under intense fire from the warship, but despite damage, was brought safely home to its base.

A supply ship of about 7,000 tons off German coast was left in a sinking condition after several direct hits, and two direct hits were scored from 500 feet on a 6000-ton oil tanker which was seen steaming westwards without lights.—Reuter.

Weekly Shipping Losses: Nazi Claims And Admiralty Statement

LONDON, September 17

The Admiralty announce the mercantile losses due to enemy action for the week ended September 8/9 were sixteen British, Allied and Neutral ships of a total tonnage of 54,547. Of these ten were British, representing 28,200 tons, four Allied representing 1.8499 tons, and two neutral making 7,848 tons. British losses do not include the tonnage, which may have been sunk by air attacks on September 7/9, full details of which are not yet available. The total tonnage fell during the week to a little more than the average for previous fiftytwo weeks, which is 53,900 tons. The British tonnage lost was well below the average for the same period which is 30,100.

German claims with regard to merchant shipping sunk during that week total 188.500 tons.—Reuter.

"Clare" Reaches New York

NEW YORK, September 16

Flying Boat "Clare" has arrived in New York.—Reuter.

"Thombea" Survisors

LONDON, September 17

It is reported from an east coast Canadian port that after drifting in a life-boat for 36 hours 14 members of the crew of the British freighter "Thombea" 4,261 tons have been landed by another freighter.

The "Thombea" apparently was torpedoed without warning when well out in the Atlantic. Six of the crew were killed by the explosion and seventeen others are still missing in another lifeboat.—Reuter.

SIMLA, September 16

The "United Press" learns that the Committee appointed by the Railway Board at the instance of the Indian Railway Conference Association to go into the question of better utilisation of Railway wagons, has submitted its report to the Railway Board.

Hurricane Havoc In Canada

Small Crafts On River Washed Away: Gale Blows In Straits Of Dover

LONDON, Sept. 17.

A seventy-mile hurricane is raging on the east coast of Canada. Trees have been uprooted, telephone services are cut and streets are flooded. Several small crafts on the river St. Lawrence have been washed away. Hitherto no casualties are reported.

A gale is blowing in the Straits of Dover to-day. It is a south-westerly wind and big seas are running.—Reuter.

CHUNGKING HAD FOUR RAIDS IN FOUR HOURS

LONDON, Sept. 17.

Chungking had four air raids in four hours yesterday.

The Japanese have changed their tactics. Instead of sending large formations, they use few machines and carry on continuous bombing.—Reuter.

JAPAN AND DUTCH EAST INDIES

Formal Beginning Of Negotiations At Batavia

TOKYO, Sept. 17.

Negotiations between the Netherlands' East Indies and Japan for a solution of economic questions outstanding between the countries formally began at Batavia to-day, says the Domei Agency.

The first meeting lasted one and half hours but no "communique" on the progress of the conversations has yet been issued.—Reuter.

Deshpande On Maha Sabha & Viceroy's Offer"

MADRAS, Sept 17

"The Hindu Maha Sabha will offer responsible co-operation. That means we shall accept all positions of vantage but still reserve our right to carry on the agitation which may assume the form of even direct action for getting our demands accepted", observed Mr. V. G. Deshpande, General Secretary, All-India Hindu Maha Sabha, speaking to-night at the Tilak Ghat on "Hindu Maha Sabha and the Viceroy's offer."

Mr. Deshpande who arrived in Madras on Sunday left to-night for Madura.

Leaving Madura on September 19th, he will proceed direct to Bombay to attend the Working Committee meeting of the Hindu Maha Sabha on September 20 and 21.—A.P.

GROUND PERSONNEL FOR AIR FORCE

2,000 Mechanics To Be Trained By Govt.

SIMLA, Sept. 17.

A press communique states:—As has already been announced the Government of India intend to train 2,000 mechanics a year so that the air force will have a reserve of ground personnel to draw on as occasion arises. This plan, it may be stated, is being organised in association with the scheme of training outlined by the Technical Training Enquiry Committee and accepted by the Central Government.

An advertisement has already appeared in the press on September 12 inviting applications from those who wish to train as mechanics under this scheme. Selection will be made in a number of places by selection boards and applicants so selected will be allotted for training at certain technical training schools in British India and, in certain Indian States.

It is at present contemplated that there will be nine training centres for mechanics and although every effort will be made to post applicants to centres near their own localities, this cannot be guaranteed and they will be required to train at any centre to which they are allotted by the Government.

AT GOVT. EXPENSE

Training will be at Government expense and in addition, a subsistence allowance will be granted to them during training. The training will extend over a period of 12 months and trainees will be expected to devote their whole time to the course. The course will include engineering and workshop experience.

It is emphasised that the intention of the training scheme is to form a potential reserve of mechanics and the fact that a candidate is accepted for training implies no guarantee that he will eventually be employed by the air force; this must obviously be dependent on future developments.—A. P.

EXTENSION OF PARLIAMENT'S TERM

LONDON, September 17

The present Parliament completes its 5 years' span in November It is understood that it has been proposed to introduce a Bill extending its life for one year.—United Press.

PLANES PLAY HIDE AND SEEK IN CLOUDS

Nazi Raiders Defy Gun Fire: Fiercest Barrage Storms Over Murky London

LONDON, Sept. 17.

The fiercest barrage since the intense air attacks began stormed over murky London for six hours last night when the German aircraft defied the gunfire and coming over quickly one after another played a grim game of hide and seek in the clouds.

The pilots dived to just above the barrage and dropped big high explosive bombs.

Among the places hit were another hospital.

The Presbytery of the Jesuit Fathers in Mount Street, a London square, a popular shopping centre, a fashionable residential quarter as well as dormitory areas.

Shells whirled about the raiders and each plane was picked out and surrounded by a kind of a box of flaming metal.

INDISCRIMINATE BOMBING.

The enemy in their attacks on London dropped bombs in Piccadilly, Parklane, Berkeley Square, Bond Street, Mayfair and Oxford Street. Unlike previous nights, the raiding was not confined to London but was widespread in many parts of England and Wales. As usual it was indiscriminate, but much less damage was done and the loss of life was much smaller than during three previous night raids. There was no military damage.

BUSINESS AS USUAL.

In the West End of London which was damaged last night there was only one motto— "business as usual". In one of the most famous shopping thoroughfares of the world—Bond Street—even in the stricken stretches of expensive shops whose wares normally attract the world's best customers, premises without the vestige of glass in front are still open.

PERUVIAN LEGATION BOMBED.

The offices of the Peruvian Legation in London were struck by eight incendiary bombs during one of the night raids, it is disclosed to-day. The building was badly damaged and has become unusable. There were no casualties and important documents were all saved.

In London the barrage on Monday night was more intense than on any previous night. Gunfire practically continued for the first hour of the raid and planes appeared to be coming over quickly one after the other.

The quick-firing guns were practically lively and vicious in their double thwack and sharp echoes sending stragglers scurrying through the streets with frequent upward cautious glances.

Loud explosion echoed through the city as a salvo of bombs fell on the fringe of the central London area.

"Door-hopping" as a method of gradual progress through the streets became very necessary in order to escape the remains of shells falling in the streets and only those with urgent business turned out of doors when the barrage was at its height.

At one period around midnight the thunder of guns was unbroken for half an hour. Platforms of underground railways were again in favour as a place for the night's shelter.

Searchlights traced patterns in the sky over north west suburbs, as enemy planes followed each other at high speed above clouds presumably on their way home, dropping a few bombs on the route.

Some casualties are reported and houses were damaged in raid on a north-west England coast town by a single bomber.

Most London families, bombed out of their homes, are not leaving the capital—they are merely shifting around.

The latest proposal is that many might be found accommodation in empty houses in the West End of the city.

The unoccupied houses and properties there are already being earmarked for this purpose.

Some families are staying with friends or relatives while their houses are being repaired or time bombs are threatening them.

Certain other difficulties arose in the early stages of wholesale bombing of London are being satisfactorily tackled. The staffing of reception areas for homeless people is being increased.

The 'all clear' was sounded in the London area at 2/41 a.m. after a warning period lasting six and a half hours.

A warning was again sounded at 3/52 a.m.

The enemy also paid attention to the Midlands where an enemy plane crashed after fouling a cable of the barrage balloon. One of the crew was captured.

One Midlands town received bombs over a wide area, but casualties were a few, although a delayed action bomb necessitated the evacuation of a number of families.

In another Midlands town, home guards were able to prevent fires by quick action in disposing of incendiary bombs by throwing them in a river.

During the night raids on Central London area, several firemen were killed by bombs while preparing to answer the call to a fire.

A ward of a London hospital was demolished by high explosive bombs, but there were no casualties.

A popular shopping centre and a fashionable residential quarter suffered from incendiary bombs.

In another place there was a shattering explosion from a high explosive bomb, but 200 people, sheltering 50 yards away, escaped uninjured.

Damage To Commercial Buildings And Hospital

As on previous nights London was attacked by successive relays of small groups of aircraft, states an Air Ministry and Ministry of Home Security communique. While the main attack was concentrated on London, many parts of the country were also raided. Attacks on London ceased for a period in the early hours of the morning, but were continued later on a smaller scale. Bombs were dropped in many parts of London and the surrounding suburbs.

RURAL AREAS BOMBED

A number of fires were caused but were speedily put out or brought under control. Damage was done to houses and a number of commercial and other buildings. Once again a hospital was struck, but no casualties resulted.

In home counties bombs were dropped mostly in rural areas. Towns in the Midlands and the north-east were also attacked. Some damage was done and there were a number of casualties. In South Wales, bombs were dropped in a few country areas and in one town there was a slight damage.

FOUR BOMBERS SHOT DOWN

In north-east, bombs were dropped on several areas just before dark, but general damage in the area was small. On the whole casualties do not appear to have been heavy. Shortly before midnight an enemy bomber was destroyed after fouling a cable of the barrage balloon. During the night of Sunday-Monday four enemy bombers were shot down by anti-aircraft guns, making a total of six destroyed during that night.—Reuter.

Colonial Telegrams

LONDON, September 17

Telegrams from the Colonies continue to reflect the horror of the people throughout the Empire at the attacks on Buckingham Palace coupled with heartfelt relief at the providential escape of Their Majesties. Malta, Mauritius, the Supreme Moslem Council of Palestine, the Haifa Jewish community, Southern Rhodesia, Nyassaland, Uganda and other dependencies are among the senders of such messages.—Reuter.

R. A. F. Bag 9 Planes: Fighting With Enemy Armoured Columns In Egypt

CAIRO, September 16.

A COMMUNIQUE STATES, "ALTHOUGH THE MAIN ENEMY FORCES APPEAR TO BE CONSOLIDATING THEIR POSITION ROUND SOLLUM, STRONG ELEMENTS OF ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES ARE NOW IN CONTACT WITH OUR ADVANCED TROOPS ABOUT BUGBUR.

Throughout yesterday the enemy was successfully harried by the R.A.F. and artillery fire from our mobile guns. Other fronts were quiet."

A successful attack on a large enemy motor transport column is announced in an R. A.F. communique. The Communique states that R. A. F. bomber and fighter forces were active in the Libyan and west desert areas yesterday.

Our fighters shot down six enemy bombers, the loss of which has been confirmed and probably three others. One of our aircraft failed to return.

Last night a large motor transport column was successfully attacked near Bugbur and numerous fires were started which were visible a hundred miles away.

An enemy motor column moving eastwards along a track east of Bugbur was bombed yesterday. Bombs were observed to fall on the column and many fires were started which could be seen forty miles away. Enemy aircraft attacked one of our aerodromes in west desert but did no damage.

NEPAL RULER'S GIFT FOR RELIEF OF RAID VICTIMS

SIMLA, Sept 17

A press note states:—His Highness the Maharaja of Nepal has presented a sum of Rs. 25 thousand for the relief of air raid victims in the east end, London.—A P

Apply Cuticura Ointment to skin eruptions. Its soothing, medicinal and antiseptic action works wonders. At the very first touch you feel its marvellous soothing effect. Almost at once that terrible sleep-wrecking itch ceases. Then after each application the affected part looks healthier as the eruption dies down and fades away. It shrinks in size daily. Scaling stops, discharge diminishes and new healthy skin grows until no trace of the outbreak is to be seen.

Cuticura Ointment is equally successful when used for **Pimples, Boils, Prickly Heat, Inflamed Rashes and Chronic Itching Eruptions.** It quickly stops Itching and Smarting Pain and soon Clears the Skin.

Sold by all Chemists and Bazars.

Cuticura OINTMENT

SOOTHES AND CLEARS THE SKIN

INDIA'S ALARMING INFANT MORTALITY due to LIVER & SPLEEN DISORDERS

A SPECIFIC that cures these ailments like magic. Thousands of children saved during the last 35 years. Don't neglect, get a packet of **JAMMI'S LIVER CURE**

JAMMI VENKATARAMANAYYA & SONS,
P. Box No. 406 Mylapore, MADRAS.

JAMMI'S Liver Cure ENDORSED BY THE MEDICAL PROFESSION at all leading chemists

Agents:—POPULAR PHARMACY, Grant Road, Bombay.

The notched surface gets in between the teeth, removes every tiny food particle.

I HAVE TRIED THEM ALL. THE TUFTED Pro-phy-lac-tic CLEANS BETTER AND LASTS LONGER

WHY Pro-phy-lac-tic BRUSHES ARE SO SUPERIOR

1. The big end tuft assures thorough cleansing of back teeth as well as front.
2. The notched surface cleans in between all the teeth—front and back, inside and outside.
3. Brush is welded to handle by special Perma-Grip process.
4. Highest quality—lasts longer—most economical.

Remember—only a brush with a tufted end *thoroughly* cleans *all* teeth.

IT IS GENUINE ECONOMY TO BUY A Pro-phy-lac-tic Perma-Grip

● Pro-phy-lac-tic Perma-Grip tooth brushes *do* last longer—because they're made better. They clean teeth better, too—the big end tuft assures this. It reaches way back in the mouth—removes tiny food particles non-tufted brushes often miss. You can *always* clean your teeth *better* with a tufted end brush. *Always sold in the yellow box.*

INSIST UPON Pro-phy-lac-tic Perma-Grip

Nazi Military Preparations In Danube Ports

Soviet Warned Against Interference In Rumanian Sphere

BUCHAREST, Sept. 17.

The activities in the ports along the Lower Danube of rapidly growing number of German officials and Iron Guard units are steadily increasing.

German officials are in virtual control of a part of the administration in these ports and German sources admit that there are to-day 18 German ships in the Danubian port of Galatz, where Germans have their own motor cycle riders, doctors and nurses. German units are also installed in four other centres.

In the meantime what appears to be a warning to the U. S. S. R. that Germany considers Rumania exclusively a German-Italian sphere of influence is contained in the "Berliner Boersen-Zeittung" which says, "The south provides for the Axis Powers an important extension of their own sphere of economy and supplies. The other great powers such as Britain have at their disposal great spaces sufficient for their needs. All justified Soviet claims have now been generously met."—Reuter.

Churchill's Statement

(Continued from page 1.

that it imposes a heavy strain on all concerned".

INCREASING CONFIDENCE.

Mr. Churchill continued: "But we must not underrate the damage inflicted on the enemy by very heavy nightly bombardment of his concentration of ships and on all focal points. Undoubtedly, serious injury has been done to his ships, but meanwhile our strength, I am able to assure the House, develops steadily at sea, on the land and above all, in the air (cheers).

There are very good reasons for believing at the present time that very grievous inroads have been made on the enemy's numerical superiority and we may await the decision of this prelonged air battle with a spirit of increasing confidence.

The German attacks on civilian population have been concentrated mainly on London in the hope of terrorising the citizens into submission or throw them into confusion and, of course, with the silly idea that they will put pressure on Government to make peace. (Laughter).

ATTACK ON BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

The deliberate and repeated attacks upon Buckingham Palace and upon the persons of our beloved King and Queen (cheers) are also intended, apart from their general barbarity, to have an unsettling effect upon public opinion. They, of course have the opposite effect (loud cheers).

They unite the King and Queen to their people by new sacred bonds of common danger and they steel all hearts to stern and unrelenting prosecution of the war against so foul a foe."

AIR WAR CASUALTIES

After giving the casualty figures mentioned by Lord Caldecote in the House of Lords, Mr. Churchill proceeded: "Many hospitals, churches and public monuments have been damaged. The injury to our war-making capacity has been surprisingly small. We are only beginning to get an increased flow of production from the great programmes started after the war. It is very agreeable to see the increases maintained over so wide a field in spite of the enemy's fire. To see how indiscriminate and wanton is the enemy's attack, there were 10,000 civilian casualties from air attack, but less than 250 in all fighting services. The air raid precautions organisation has proved its efficiency and greatest discipline and devotion to duty have been shown by all."

HEAVY AND INTRICATE TASK

"The task of preserving the health and well-being of an enormous community exceeding eight million souls in the Thames Valley, of supplying them with all necessities and making provision for those whose homes have been destroyed or those who had to be evacuated has proved a strain upon the machinery of Government which calls for exertion by all authorities concerned. This heavy and intricate task is being efficiently and successfully discharged. The whole system of our life and labour is being rapidly adapted to conditions hitherto unknown to modern society. The intensification of air attack has made it difficult to draw precise conclusions as to the new rules about our air raid warnings but broadly speaking, the siren must be an alert and not an alarm. We must expect that very much more intense examples of air fighting will be experienced in the future."

ITALIAN ADVANCE IN PROGRESS

Mr. Churchill said that the advance of the Italian army in Libya was in progress and two British platoons which had been holding Sollum had been withdrawn.

Giving casualty figures, Mr. Churchill mentioned that in the first half of September, rather over 2,000 civilians, including many women and children, had been killed and about 8,000 wounded by air bombardment, in Britain. He also mentioned that many hospitals, churches and public monuments had been damaged, but the injury to warmaking capacity had been surprisingly small.

Secret Session

Concluding his speech, Mr. Churchill intimated that there were some matters connected with arrangements under air attack which he preferred to discuss in private. Acting on his suggestion, the House went into secret session and adjourned shortly afterwards.

CHAMBERLAIN BACK IN COMMONS

LONDON, Sept. 17

Mr. Neville Chamberlain entered the House of Commons just before the questions for the first time since his illness and he was loudly cheered by the members from all parts of the House.

Further cheers were raised by Mr. A. V. Alexander when he announced that His Majesty had approved that the name of the leader of the first flotilla of American destroyers transferred to this country should be "Churchill."

Mr. Churchill blushed as this announcement was made and one member called out to the Prime Minister: "Hold your head up."

Mr. Alexander intimated that the names of the rest of the flotilla would be of towns and villages in the United States and the United Kingdom.

GLASS FACTORY IN SIND

KARACHI, Sept. 17.

The Sind Government are considering a proposal made to the Minister for Industries by a Bombay millionaire to start a glass factory in the province. It is said that the millionaire has agreed to put up a capital of Rs. 10,00,000 for the purpose, if facilities were granted to him by Government.—United Press.

Simla-Kalka Passenger Derailed

Driver Killed On Spot: 14 Passengers Injured

SIMLA, Sept. 17.

The No. 14 Down Passenger train which left Simla for Kalka at 3-15 this afternoon was derailed soon after it left the Simla station. The engine and two third class coaches went off the rails and the line was blocked. The driver was killed. No other fatal casualties are reported.

The local traffic officers hurried to the spot and rendered assistance in clearing the line.

DRIVER KILLED ON SPOT.

The train had just emerged from the inverarm tunnel, the first tunnel after the Simla station, when in taking a curve the engine, the brakevan and two-third class bogies fell on their sides. The driver was killed on the spot, while a number of passengers were injured. The first-third class bogey had a compartment for women passengers.

14 INJURED.

Fourteen passengers are reported to have been injured. As the accident occurred less than half a mile from the Simla station, medical aid was quickly available, particularly from the Viceroy's Dispensary which is just above the scene of the derailment. An engine was sent to the spot immediately and the injured persons were brought to the Simla station in the three remaining coaches of the train which had been left on the rails.

The block on the line is expected to be cleared in a day or two. Transhipment is being arranged.

LADY LINLITHGOW ON SCENE.

Her Excellency the Marchioness of Linlithgow with Countess of Hopetown visited the scene of accident soon after it happened. Sir Andrew Clow, Railway Member, Mr. Raper Member Railway Board, and Mr. Michael, Secretary Railway Board, Sardar Gyani, Divisional Superintendent, Delhi and Mr. Puri, Assistant Operating Superintendent with other local railway staff immediately came on the scene. Transhipment is expected to commence at about midnight. Through traffic will probably be resumed late to-morrow evening. —A. P.

ANZACS SWARM CITY STREETS

The War atmosphere has come to Bombay with the presence of Anzacs and blue jackets in the city.

Taxis, victorias, hawkers, pedlars and shopkeepers are all making a roaring trade.

Local liquor vendors too have got their share of brighter business. Tommies and sailors are seen crowding outside grag-shops, some of them with several bottles stuck under their armpits. Most of them tramp about the thoroughfares with bottles in their hands.

In some street corners drunken soldiers and sailors kick up a 'shindy', or get into a 'scrap' with taxi-drivers, gharriwallas and hawkers over fares and prices.

On Tuesday evening the Police down Colaba side had to intervene and rescue several unfortunate taxi-drivers from the attentions of the "Aussies."

Gen. Catroux In London

LONDON, Sept. 17.

The Ministry of Information announces that General Catroux, former Governor of French Indo-China, who rallied to General de Gaulle has just arrived in London.—Reuter.

U.S. FLYING BOAT SQUADRON FOR AUSTRALIA.

MELBOURNE, Sept. 17.

The war Cabinet has decided to order 11 flying boats from the United States at a cost of 11 million pounds in order to form a second flying boat Squadron.—Reuter.

GOVT.'S ONLY CHOICE

Satyamurti's Plea For Coming To Settlement With Gandhiji

The series of events that have occurred on the Indian political horizon since the present War began and the gradual deterioration of the situation which created the present deadlock between the Congress and the Government was the theme of a lecture on the background of the latest Congress Resolution delivered by Mr. S. Satyamurti under the auspices of the Progressive Group at the Green's Hotel, on Tuesday evening. Prof. J. C. Daruwalla presided

PRESENT POLITICAL SITUATION.

The subject of the lecture was the "Present Political Situation". A large gathering heard Mr. Satyamurti with rapt attention.

Mr. Satyamurti referring to the A. I. C. C. Resolution said that its moral was that the Congress demanded freedom of speech for carrying on anti-war propaganda and encouraging the non-participation of India in the war efforts of the Viceroy.

HERTZOG'S EXAMPLE

This attitude raised the question whether it would be tolerated by the British Government. The same was being done by General Hertzog and his party in South Africa. General Herizog and his followers openly preached the cessation of the War between South Africa and Britain's enemies. So far this was permitted. There was no reason why the Viceroy should not concede the Congress demand to carry on anti-war propaganda.

The British claim that they were fighting for the preservation of Democracy was described by the speaker as absurd. It was obvious from their treatment of India. Col. Amery, the Secretary of State for India rejected the Congress offer made through the Poona resolution stating that his Government had to safeguard the interest of the minorities. This bogey of the protection of minorities was a hackneyed excuse. How could true democracy he asked, ever sacrifice majorities for the sake of minorities.

ONLY ALTERNATIVE

As this offer had been rejected the only alternative left was to give full support to the Congress resolution.

Adverting to the communal problem the speaker said that only joint electorates could solve the difficulty of reaching a settlement. No minority was safe except by the goodwill of the majority. So also no majority was safe without the affection and the trust of the minorities. That was the basis on which the Congress was acting.

The Congress sought freedom for all and not for any particular community. It would protect the rights of every community as it was not an organisation based on mere communal support, but stood for the emancipation of the whole nation from bondage.

Mahatma Gandhi who was now the Captain of the Congress was a true friend of Britain. He was the only person who could deliver the goods. He was going to approach the Viceroy and if his offer was turned down he would lead the country once again this time to victory. We could be sure he would not let down his country.

Mr. Satyamurti said in conclusion that it was still possible for the British Government to take a realistic view of the Indian problem and come to a settlement with Gandhiji.

SEQUEL TO CALLING UP OF RESERVISTS

Vacancies To Be Filled On Temporary Base

SIMLA, Sept. 17.

A press note states:—The Government of India have asked all provincial Governments and administrations that vacancies caused by the calling up of Reservists in their employ should, as far as possible be filled on a temporary basis, in order that Reservists may resume their civil appointments on the cessation of hostilities.

The response to this request is very satisfactory. The same practice is followed in the case of Reservists employed in the Government of India Secretariat, its attached and subordinate offices and army and air headquarters.

Similar instructions have been issued in respect of Reservists employed in a Civilian capacity with the various corps and departments of the Indian Army.—A. P.

ONE SHOT AND TWO KIDNAPPED

DERA ISMAIL KHAN, Sept. 17.

Three persons on cycles coming from Tonk were attacked by the Mahsuds yesterday near village Pathan. One young Hindu named Punnuram was shot dead and two others were kidnapped. The dead body and the three cycles were found on the spot.—United Press.

PRISONER ESCAPES FROM TRAIN

MADRAS, September 17

A Madura message says that a prisoner who was being escorted in train from Vizagapatam escaped from custody with a bayonet from one of the two escorting policemen. It is stated he was being taken to Srivakuntam to be tried in a case.—A. P.

"SHARIAT" & RADIO SET

Kabul Jamiat's Judgment Perturbs Faqir Of Alinagar

PESHAWAR, Sept. 17.

The Muslims have full sanction of the religion to use a radio set.

This verdict of the Kabul Jamiat-ul-Ulema will silence the critics of Badshahgul, who possesses the only radio sets in the whole tribal territory beyond the North-West Frontier.

The verdict has greatly perturbed the Fakir of Alinagar who invoked the Kabul Jamiat's 'fatwa' (judgment) in his "radio dispute" with Badshahgul.

It will be recalled that Badshahgul and the Fakir of Alinagar met at Ziarat on August 30 and after a Jirga between the parties, it was agreed to invite judgment from the Jamiat on the dispute which the Faqir will have to accept willingly.—A. P.

TAGORE ORDERED COMPLETE REST

Medical Advice On His Health Condition

CALCUTTA. Sept. 17.

Dr. Sir Nilratan Sirkar and Dr. B. C. Roy have issued the following regarding the health of Poet Rabindranath Tagore through the "United Press": —

The Poet came to Calcutta two days ago to have himself examined as he had been of late feeling general weakness coming over him. We have examined the Poet with great care and we are strongly of the opinion, that if his life is to be spared to us for some more years to come, it is essential to secure for him complete rest and to save him from all varieties of excitement and worries caused by external agencies.

We have asked him to avoid any such sources of excitement, because his sensitive mind reacts strongly to any form of external stimuli. We are aware however that without willing co-operation of the public, it is not possible for the poet to obtain this rest. It is well-known that people resort to him for advice, sympathy, co-operation and guidance in matters concerning public welfare, but they do not know that any approach of this character causes a great deal of excitement in his mind. We therefore, appeal to the public to do nothing which will interfere with his rest, because nothing could be dearer to his well wishers than his continued well being. No one will be so inconsiderate as to grudge him rest and peace which he needs now in order that he might follow his favourite pursuits in life."—United Press.

TAGORE'S MESSAGE TO WAR VICTIMS

CALCUTTA, Sept. 17.

On the occasion of the first anniversary of the Indo-Polish association held this evening at the Y. M. C. A. Hall, Chowringhee, Dr. Rabindranath Tagore sent the following message:—

"A year has passed since Europe was plunged into long threatened war by the German invasion of Poland. There is hardly a country that has not suffered, and the smallest, most helpless and most innocent have suffered most severely. As the struggle intensifies leaving behind it, in human society its hideous trail of disfigurement and death, my mind turns continually to the men and women of those suffering peoples for whom the aftermath of war may be more bitter than the fight itself. May they have the poor comfort of knowing that they are not entirely forgotten."—A. P.

Did you MACLEAN your teeth to-day?

Right—you did

Sold by all Chemists and Stores.

38

THE RULES OF HEALTH are few and simple

ANDREWS gives you complete Inner Cleanliness. Andrews is far more than a laxative. It cleans the system through and through, makes you feel alive and alert, invigorated from top to toe. The purifying action of Andrews Liver Salt starts from the moment you drink it. Its bubbling effervescence cleanses the mouth and settles the stomach because it removes excess acid and mucus. But its work is not finished there. Gently but surely it completely clears the bowels, sweeping away all impurities. Regular Andrews means purified blood, steadier nerves and a glorious feeling of health . . . Inner Cleanliness health . . Andrews health! Remember, Andrews need not be taken in ever increasing doses. Start taking Andrews by buying a tin for yourself. Handy size (4 oz.) As. 11. Large size (double quantity) Rs. 1/4.

"For ten years I suffered with gastric stomach, heartburn and sickness. I tried everything, but without success. I gave up hope. Then I tried Andrews. It cured me in a month. It has made a new man of me."
—G. F. J.

For Inner Cleanliness be regular with your

ANDREWS LIVER SALT The Ideal Tonic Laxative

MUTT AND JEFF—Always Glad to Give a Free Demonstration! By BUD FISHER

JEFF, WILL YOU WATCH THE DRUG STORE FOR ME WHILE I DELIVER THIS MEDICINE?
SURE, DOC!
DRUGS
I WANT TO BUY SOME GOOD COSMETICS!
YES, MA'AM! WE SELL THE BEST!
IS THIS LIPSTICK KISS-PROOF?
I DUNNO! BUT YOU CAN PUT SOME ON AND WE'LL TRY IT!
?
HEY, DOC! GOT ANYTHING GOOD FOR A SHINER?

THE SCHOOLMASTER

He's very aware of his responsibility in forming the good habits of India's next generation. To teach the orderly appearance which is a sign of an orderly mind, he takes extra trouble over his clothes. The "Lustalin" checked shirting he's wearing will keep him looking fresh and cool throughout the hottest day; and feeling the same way, despite the many irritations of his profession!

LUSTALIN and Firefly SHIRTINGS

Well-Dressed Men Also Wear

MANAVA and Riviera Featherweight UNCRUSHABLE COTTON Suitings

Look for these trade marks on the selvedge

Many new 1940 designs at all good cloth dealers

ALL BINNY CLOTHS

BUCKINGHAM & CARNATIC MILLS, MADRAS

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST ALLEGED

Iron Shop-Keeper's Servant Charged

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Gohardhandas Lakhmidas, a metha, was arrested by the Pydhoni Police this morning, on a charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 4,863 belonging to a iron shop-keeper at Argyle Road, Bombay.

It was alleged that the accused was employed as a metha under the shop-keeper and collected the above amount from different customers of the complainant during the period of June 3 and July 7, 1940 and absconded.

He was arrested at Amreli on the information given to the Police by the complainant and was brought down to Bombay.

The accused was placed before Mr. M. A. F. Coelho Presidency Magistrate, to-day, at Mazagaon Court, who ordered the accused to be remanded in police custody.

ECONOMIC CRISIS IN EGYPT

(From Our Correspondent.)

CAIRO, (By Air Mail.)

The Government of Egypt have issued 5 and 10 Piaster (1 and 2 Sh.) new small size bank notes in order to meet the menace of hoarding of small silver coins.

Economic situation in Egypt has become very critical. Unemployment is increasing day by day and most of the big cities have been evacuated.

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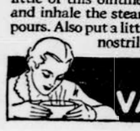

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STORY OF INVITATION TO A. I. C. C.

Sarat Bose's Statement

CALCUTTA, Sept. 16.

Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, M. L. A., President and leader of the Bengal Congress Parliamentary Party, has issued the following statement:—

I did not seek an invitation to the A. I. C. C. meeting. It was at the request and insistence of Dr. Prafulla Ghosh and the clear and definite statement made by him to me that I had been invited by the Congress Working Committee to attend the A. I. C. C. session that I agreed to go to Bombay. Both Dr. Ghosh and I felt that it was going to be a momentous one.

Upon my pointing out to Dr. Ghosh that no letter of invitation had actually been received by me and that I did not like to go there 'as an interloper', Dr. Ghosh definitely told me that he was certain that an invitation had been issued in accordance with the decision of the Working Committee and that most probably it had miscarried in post.

As I had no reason to doubt the statement of a member of the Working Committee and as Dr. Ghosh's statement also agreed with a Press message published in the Calcutta papers on the 29th August last (to which he also referred in the course of conversation with me) to the effect that invitations had been sent by the General Secretary of the Congress to the leaders of the Congress Parties in the Punjab, Sind and Bengal (amongst others), I provisionally fixed the date of my departure from Calcutta for the 13th instant.

"I was, however, extremely surprised to read in the special afternoon edition of a Calcutta daily of the 12th instant a statement from Maulana Abul Kalam Azad asserting that no invitation had been issued to me and adding that 'an enquiry involving disciplinary action was pending against me before the Parliamentary Sub-Committee.' This statement plainly showed that Maulana Sahib could go the length of being gratuitously discourteous to the Bengal Congress Parliamentary Party and its leader.

"On reading this Press statement, the Bengal Congress Parliamentary Party held a meeting on the 13th instant and sent a telegram to Maulana Sahib communicating their considered views about this matter.—A. P.

'DANGEROUS' PROGRAMME

QUILON, Sept. 17.

That he could not subscribe to the comment that it is notable for its moderation and spirit of compromise, says Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer commenting on the resolution adopted by the A.I.C.C. including the speeches of Mahatma Gandhi before the Committee.

So far as he had been able to analyse proceedings in Bombay, Mahatma Gandhi's proposed compromise was that Congress would not launch individual Civil Disobedience in consideration of being given complete liberty to preach and practise non-co-operation as to men and money in the matter of war effort. Further compromise presumably was that there would be no mass civil disobedience. In view of the attitude of many communities and groups, this is not really a compromise.

Sir Ramaswami adds: "In any case though Mahatma Gandhi may entertain the belief of being able to restrain his following, I feel certain that his followers will not and cannot in practice keep within the bounds in the matter of preaching and working against participating in war effort, especially as the Congress attitude is bound to evoke strong opposition in many quarters, having regard to this critical juncture in British and Indian history. A demonstration of the hold that non-violence has on the Congress has been tragically furnished within the last few hours at Calicut, Tellicherry and Cannanore where a police sub-inspector had been stoned to death, nine policemen injured and a number of arrests have had to be made as a sequel to what was presumably intended to be a series of non-violent demonstrations. The fact remains that Mahatma Gandhi's leadership has not in the least ensured and is not likely in future to ensure any non-violent action on the part of the multitude. One can only pray that no untoward consequences would follow from what, in all humility, I cannot but regard as a dangerous programme initiated at Bombay."—A. P.

"VIZZY" HOPES

(From Our Correspondent.)

BENARES, Sept. 17.

Maharajkumar Sir Vijaya of Vizianagram, M.L.A., in a statement says:—

The great Indian Wizard has spoken. The solemn, yet dignified utterances that fell from his lips at Bombay shall go down in history. Mahatmaji believes only in playing with a straight bat. It might be only wishful thinking.

WEATHER REPORT

FOONA, Sept 17

The following is the maximum and the minimum temperature and rainfall figures recorded at the various stations during the 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. to-day:—

STATIONS.	Temperatures Maximum	Minimum	Rainfall Past 24 hours	Total since June 1	Departure from normal
Chittagong	89	74	—	63.0	−6.9
Calcutta	90	75	1.2	41.9	−0.8
Cuttack	87	78	0.5	56.3	+14.7
Ranchi	84	71	—	41.2	−2.2
Patna	92	78	0.2	35.9	−1.6
Gorakhpur	93	78	0.1	28.2	−10.8
Benares	93	81	—	35.5	+3.3
Allahabad	94	78	0.1	20.4	
Cawnpore	98	76	0.1	15.3	−14.6
Lucknow	94	75	0.1	27.4	−4.3
Jhansi	96	74	0.5	29.5	−1.6
Agra	94	73	0.6	14.8	−7.5
Bareilly	77	73	1.6	45.9	+10.1
Dehra Dun	87	68	0.4	52.8	−18.1
Delhi	96	73	—	17.7	−3.4
Ambala	101	74	—	20.1	−1.9
Ludhiana	101	75	—	21.3	+0.6
Lahore	102	72	—	7.7	−6.8
Sialkot	98	76	—	29.1	+7.5
Rawalpindi	99	65	—	21.1	−0.7
Lyallpur	103	75	—	3.2	−7.4
Multan	103	75	—	3.2	−1.7
Srinagar	83	45	—	8.1	+1.1
Peshawar	97	71	—	1.5	−2.8
Dehra Ismail Khan	103	72	—	2.5	−2.7
Fort Sandeman	99	65	—	3.2	−2.0
Quetta	86	48	—	0.6	
Rangoon	88	76	0.3	81.7	+13.1
Khandwa	95	75	—	30.1	+5.3
Jubbulpore	91	72	1.2	44.1	−3.3
Nagpur	90	75	—	59.7	+19.9
BOMBAY	85	78	T	81.6	+18.0
Ratnagiri	84	75	0.4	87.0	−2.8
Ahmednagar	—	73	—	15.3	+0.2
Poona	89	73	0.1	13.4	−4.5
Sholapur	93	70	1.3	19.6	+1.2
Hyderabad (Deccan)	88	70	1.3	17.9	−3.0
Bangalore	83	64	—	12.9	−3.4
Mysore	84	64	—	16.8	+5.3
Calicut	86	75	—	98.5	+13.9
Madras	94	79	—	11.1	−2.0
Shillong	79	59	—	49.7	−0.8
Darjeeling	68	57	—	73.1	−25.6
Simla	71	56	—	38.9	−6.8
Panchmarhi	84	67	—	83.5	+17.6
Kodaikanal	66	52	—	18.0	−2.2
Colombo	87	80	—	18.1	−1.1
Jacobabad	103	75	—	2.0	−0.2
Hyderabad (Sind)	101	75	—	4.5	−1.3
Karachi	83	73	—	4.6	−1.2
Jaipur	95	74	—	—	
Ajmer	93	71	—	—	
Deesa	98	71	—	16.7	−5.9
Rajkot	96	74	0.3	18.1	−8.2
Ahmedabad	98	78	—	16.4	−10.3
Bhopal	93	73	—	39.6	
Akola	94	75	0.1	32.2	+8.1
Amraoti	94	72	0.7	32.9	+17.4
Indore	91	69	—	36.0	+7.7
Marmagoa	84	75	0.1	108.7	
Malegaon	93	73	—	11.3	−4.5
Mussoorie	68	56	0.2	82.0	+13.3
Mahableshwar	73	63	0.2	225.0	−21.6
Baroda	96	73	—	16.7	
Bahawalpur	103	70	—	3.9	+0.1
Belgaum	82	69	0.3	39.4	+2.8
Murree	73	56	—	32.6	−1.8
Cherrapunji	79	66	—	246.5	−51.6
Bijapur	89	70	1.1	9.7	−1.9
Dalhousie	76	59	—	55.6	+0.5
Mount Abu	81	67	T	47.3	−8.6
Ootacamund	67	45	—	22.2	−2.3
Jodhpur	101	76	—	10.0	−1.1
Gwalior	94	75	1.2	13.2	

T indicates rainfall from ·1 to 4 cents.

HEAVY RAINS IN POONA

Poona, Sept 17

After a long spell of bright weather, Poona is having very heavy showers to-day. The rain has so far lasted half an hour.—A.P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY

Summary of Meteorological observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 17th Sept. 1940:—

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hrs. —.040 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 81.4 deg.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 79.3 deg.

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs. 85.2 deg.

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs. 78.0 deg. (2.6 above normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 91 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. W.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 2 miles per hr.

Total movement of wind in 24 hrs. 145 mls.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hrs. 21 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 3.

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.01 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 2.29 inches

Total rainfall during the year 82.96 inches

Weather remarks: Rain.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 17/9/1940.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 83.2 deg. F. a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.99 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.78 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

EXPLAINING IMPLICATIONS OF PAKISTAN SCHEME.

PATNA, Sept. 17.

The Provincial Muslim League has drawn up a comprehensive programme for the Muslim deputation which has been deputed by the All-India Muslim League to tour the provinces of Bihar and U.P., to explain the implications of the Pakistan Scheme. The deputation will arrive in Patna on September 19, and address a meeting here the same evening.—A. P.

States' Muslim League Executive Meeting

BHOPAL, Sept. 17.

Owing to the shifting of the venue of the meetings of the Working Committee and the Council of the Muslim League from Aligarh to Delhi, it has been decided, in consultation with Nawab Yar Jung Bahadur, to hold meetings of the Working Committee of the All-India States' Muslim League on October 11 and 12 at Aligarh, and not on September 28 and 29 as previously announced, states Mr. A. S. Khan Rajasthani, Propaganda Secretary, All-India States' Muslim League.—A.P.

NO COERCION IN WAR FUND COLLECTIONS

C. P. Govt.'s Instructions To Officials

JUBBULPORE, Sept. 17.

To see that no coercion is exercised in the collection of the War Relief Funds, the C. P. and Berar Government have instructed that appeals either by the Deputy Commissioners or the District War Relief Fund Appeal Committees for subscriptions to the 'War Relief Fund', including the 'Aeroplane Section' of the Fund, should be made only to well-to-do gentlemen and that there should be no collections from tenants or small landholders. Further, officers of, or below, the status of Tahsildars should not take upon themselves the work of collections to the Fund. Instructions have also been issued that no pressure, Direct or indirect should be brought to bear on individuals in order to obtain subscriptions.

Contributions received towards His Excellency the Governor's 'Aeroplane Fund' amount to Rs. 1,62,707-10-6, further contributions are still pouring in.—A. P.

Port Trust And Petroleum Premises

At their meeting held on 17th September, 1940, the Trustees of the Port of Bombay sanctioned an application from Mr. M. D. Bhat, I.C.S., for 2-1/2 months' leave of absence from the meetings of the Board.

The reorganization of the permanent and temporary hydraulic establishment, provisionally sanctioned last year consequent upon the electrification of the hydraulic plant in the docks, was confirmed. The saving in working expenses resulting from the change-over to electricity is approximately Rs. 1 lakh per annum.

In accordance with the provisions of the "Petroleum Premises (Fire Protection) Order 1940" issued by the Government of India under the Defence of India Rules, which "inter alia" requires the Conservator of the Port to issue an order on the parties concerned to take steps for the prevention of the escape of petroleum from oil installations into a dock or harbour in the event of damage from hostile action, the Trustees passed an order, after consulting the Chief Inspector of Explosives, calling upon the owners of the various Oil Installations situated on Port Trust estates to carry out the requisite works within two months

CALCUTTA: A large order for 5-LB grain sacks and for hessians for camouflage have, it is understood, been placed with the Indian Jute Mills Association by the Controller of Jute.

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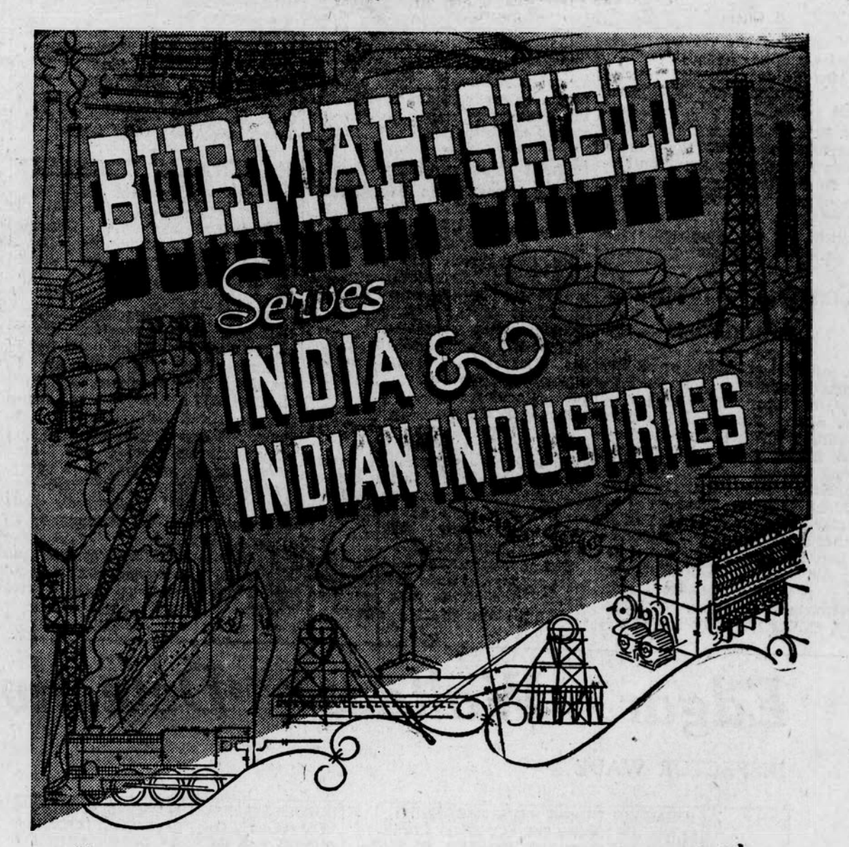

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The Bombay Chronicle

Regd. No. B 1065

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1940

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Congress Cabinet Takes Stock

NO COMMUNICATION TO VICEROY YET

Tellichery Firing Discussed: Kerala A. I. C. C. Members To Meet Committee

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

The Congress Working Committee met this afternoon and held a brief sitting and reviewed the situation arising out of the A.I.C.C. Session. Mahatma Gandhi was present at the meeting.

Tellichery Firing

The incidents that led to firing in Tellichery in connection with the 'Protest Day' meetings came up for consideration. The Working Committee is meeting again to-morrow morning when Mr. Kelappan and other A.I.C.C. members from Kerala would acquaint the Committee with the situation in Malabar.

No Letter To Viceroy Yet

Mahatma Gandhi is expected to leave to-morrow evening according to the present programme. It is gathered that so far no communication has been sent to the Viceroy so far.

VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE MEETING

BOMBAY, Sept. 17.

The Volunteer Reorganisation Committee appointed by the Congress met at the Birla House this afternoon, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel presiding. Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, representative of Khudai Khidmatgars and members, except Mr. R. S. Patwardhan, who is in prison, were present. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was also present by request.

The question of the Government ban on volunteering and their training camps was left to the decision of the various Provincial Congress Committees.

It was decided that the work of organising Congress volunteers should continue.

Mr. R. S. Pandit, Secretary, was asked to proceed with the draft scheme for bringing about uniformity in the training and discipline of Congress volunteers and to visit, if necessary, the remaining provinces to complete the scheme.—United Press.

Congress President's Exhortation

An informal gathering of all the ex-Ministers in the Congress Provinces, the Presidents and Secretaries of the Provincial Congress Committees was held this morning at Sjt. Bhulabhai J. Desai's residence at Warden Road. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, the Congress President, took the chair.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Sjt. Shankerrao Deo, Dr. Syed Mahmood, Mr. Asaf Ali, C. Rajagopalachariar were present, besides the ex-Premiers B. G. Kher, Dr. Khan Saheb, (N.W.F.), Pandit Ravishanker Shukla (C.P.), Mr. Vishwanath Das (Orissa), Mr. Shri Krishna Sinha (Bihar), Mr. Govind Vallabh Pant (V. P.). Mr. Allabux (ex-Premier of Sind) were also present. Some of the Parliamentary Secretaries and other parliamentarians were also seen at the meeting.

The Congress President addressed the gathering and, it is understood, exhorted those present to oil the Congress organisation in their respective provinces; and to explain the recent A. I. C. C. resolution. He laid stress on the non-violent aspect of the resolution.

Mr. Kripalani, General Secretary of the Congress, addressed the meeting on the administrative aspect of the Congress machinery.

There was a general discussion on the situation in the various provinces among the members, and the Provincial representatives reviewed the situation.

'Moral Prestige Of Congress Has Increased'

(From Our Correspondent.)

KALYAN, Sept. 16.

Mr. Shankarrao Deo who had come here in connection with his lecture on the "Present Political Situation" in the course of a press interview said:—

There is a charge levelled against the Congress that it has wasted one solid year in waiting for peaceful settlement. People who make that charge do not seem to realise that that one year was used to increase the prestige of the Congress in international esteem and in the eyes of the minorities whose rank and file are now convinced that their interests are absolutely safe in the hands of the Congress.

The moral prestige and strength of the Congress have definitely increased during the past year and Gandhiji lays greater stress on moral strength than on the physical strength of the Congress.

The non-Congress parties seem to be under the impression that they have gained strength at the cost of the Congress during the past year but the moment the struggle begins and the people rally to the call of the Congress all this hollow claim of the non-Congress parties will collapse and it will be proved again to the world that the masses in the country are wholeheartedly behind the Congress.

Of course the struggle will be entirely non-violent and it will be the duty of those who join it to see that it remains non-violent. The slightest violence will do immeasurable harm to the cause of the country.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachar, at the A.I.C.C. mike on Monday.

Maharashtra Congress Workers Meet

An informal meeting of Maharashtra Congress workers was held on Tuesday afternoon in the Congress House, Bombay. Sjt. N. V. Gadgil presided. Messrs. Shankerrao Deo, B. G. Kher, ex-premier, L. M. Patil ex-minister Jedhe, Achut Patwardhan and several M.L.A.'s attended.

With great enthusiasm they welcomed the A.I.C.C. resolution and important decisions to implement the same were taken.

MEHERALLY CORRECTS RAJAJI

Mr. Yusuf Meherally, General Secretary of the All-India Congress Socialist Party has issued the following statement to the Press:—

"In the very interesting speech that Syt. Rajagopalachari made at the meeting of the All-India Congress Committee yesterday, I am not a little surprised to find that he said I had remained neutral on the Delhi resolution at Poona. Where Rajaji got this bit of information from I do not know, but he seems to have overlooked the fact that far from remaining neutral, I opposed the Delhi resolution as strongly as I could at Poona.

I am sure that this was just a slip on Syt. Rajagopalachari's part and I am content to leave it at that."

Division Of Unearned Spoils

Moonje-Viceroy Talks On Seats In Future Executive: Mahasabha And League On Par

SIMLA, Sept. 16.

Although Dr. B. S. Moonje, Acting President of the All-India Hindu Maha Sabha, who interviewed H. E. Viceroy for fifty-five minutes from 6-30 this evening, was not inclined to disclose the trend of the talks he had with the Viceroy, the "United Press" learns that the President of the Maha Sabha urged the Viceroy to make a statement in unequivocal terms making it public what the attitude of the Government was with regard to the Pakistan scheme sponsored by the All-India Muslim League.

As regards the expansion of the Viceroy's Executive Council the "United Press" understands that the Viceroy has been informed that the minimum demand of the Maha Sabha would be six seats for non-Muslims if the Muslim League was given two seats. Of the six seats one should go to Sikhs, one to the Depressed Class who should be approved by the Maha Sabha, one to the Liberals and three to the Hindu Maha Sabha.

It is learnt that Dr. Moonje made it clear to the Viceroy that the Maha Sabha would not accept less than two seats besides the Sikhs and Depressed Classes being represented.

The "United Press" learns that the attitude of the Viceroy with regard to Pakistan is favourable to the Maha Sabha. Although it is premature to forecast what will be the attitude of the Viceroy with regard to the Maha Sabha's claim for six seats for non-Muslims, the "United Press" is in a position to state that two seats will go to the Muslim League, and the maximum number of seats that would be given to non-Muslims is three.

Regarding distribution of portfolio it is learnt that the Viceroy will have the sole authority to distribute portfolios according to his wishes.

It is further learnt that the Maha Sabha is opposed to submit a panel of names of their representatives to the Executive Council and the Viceroy has been informed accordingly. It is gathered that the Viceroy has given an assurance to the Maha Sabha President that the Maha Sabha will be treated in the same manner as the Muslim League.

The "United Press" learns that the demands of the Maha Sabha have been presented to the Viceroy by Dr. Moonje in writing in four sheets of typed paper. Further, a written memorial, it is learnt, will be sent to the Viceroy to-morrow explaining the attitude of the Maha Sabha in detail.—United Press.

WILL HINDU SABHA BAG THEM?

SIMLA, Sept. 17.

Political circles in Simla believe that if two seats were allotted to the All-India Hindu Mahasabha in the extended Executive Council of H. E. the Viceroy, Dr. B. S. Moonje and Sir Gokulchand Narang would be sent up the Hindu Mahasabha as its representatives.—United Press.

PARTY TO DR. MOONJE

Man For Hindu-Sikh Combine Against Jinnah

SIMLA, Sept. 17.

Sir Gokulchand Narang gave a Tea Party this afternoon to prominent Sikhs and Hindus to meet Dr. B. S. Moonje, Acting President of the Hindu Mahasabha and Mr. Sham Das Gidwani.

After the party, a joint meeting of the Hindus and Sikhs was held at the Arya Samaj Hall under the Presidency of Raja Sir Daljit Singh. Prominent among those spoke were Dr. Moonje, Sir Gokul Chand Narang, Sir Jogendra Singh, Sir Daljit Singh and others.

Two resolutions were unanimously adopted at the meeting recording a firm determination that in order to maintain internal order and prevent foreign aggression and organise the defence of India on a sound basis on upto date lines, it was necessary to mobilise all resources of men and money without any delay.

The meeting affirmed that if Mr. Jinnah's demands were conceded, it would alienate the sympathies of all other communities and create difficulties in the way of co-operation.—United Press.

RED SHIRTS OFFER SATYAGRAHA

BANNU, Sept. 16.

Red Shirts, marching in formations yesterday, were ordered by the City Magistrate to disperse but they, instead of dispersing, offered themselves for arrest; no arrests have yet been made.—A. P.

(Continued from col. 7)

consent, but because she is opposed to violence itself.

Characterising this declaration as a flagrant inconsistency on the part of the sponsors of the resolution, the paper recalls that throughout this long period the Congress's main grievance against the British Government has been that India has been committed to the war without her consent, and ventilating this grievance its spokesmen have made it clear beyond dispute that given the freedom, which is her birthright, India would have thrown herself heart and soul into a war which is being fought for the preservation of democracy and civilisation.

Concluding the paper says: The moment freedom is won, the Congress in its present form will stand dissolved and Mr. Gandhi will naturally relinquish his authority as India's national leader. To commit the India of that day to any policy of out and out non-violence may be a piece of sublime idealism, but is obviously at the farthest possible distance from practical statesmanship.

British Statesmanship Must Assert Itself

PRESS COMMENTS ON CONGRESS DEMAND AND MAHATMA'S LEAD

MADRAS, Sept. 16.

"The resolution adopted by the Congress Working Committee yesterday was the inevitable consequence of Britain's persistent refusal to grasp India's proffered hand and to give her a fair deal", says the "Hindu" in a lengthy editorial commenting on the Congress resolution.

If Britain is sincerely anxious to have an India so disposed on her side, she will not find either the Congress or Gandhiji an obstacle."

FIGHT ON MORAL FRONT

The "Indian Express" says: The ethical dust raised by the Poona resolution vanishes from the scene when Gandhiji, the greatest preacher of abnegation, himself asks whether self-restraint has not been carried to a point where it almost looks like a national vice. It heralds a fight for Britain on the moral front if she still holds by the strength of elements in the country that must prove as dust and ashes once the moral energy of the nation is released into expression. There is still a bare margin of time for enlightened British statesmanship to assert itself."—A. P.

Practical Solution For Grave Crisis

NAGPUR, Sept. 17.

Commenting on the Bombay decision of the All-India Congress Committee, the "Nagpur Times" says that the Congress demands the right to free speech non-violently and without malice. The resolution puts India's best man in entire charge of the situation, and suggests the most practical solution of the grave crisis.

The paper adds: "Britain should be completely bereft of all statesmanship and wholly bankrupt in it to reject this fair proposition—nothing during the war, absolutely nothing except freedom of expression on the basis of non-violence."—United Press.

WAY MAY YET BE FOUND

CALCUTTA, Sept. 17.

The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" says that Mahatma Gandhi insists on non-violence in any struggle that may be necessary and adds: "there can be no doubt that Mahatmaji will not do anything in a huff. He made it plain to the All India Congress Committee that he realised to the full the gravity of the responsibility they were placing on him. If only the Viceroy will not look at the request Mahatmaji proposes to make from a narrow legal point of view a way may yet be found out of the crisis to which we believe the Congress is heading and we need not repeat what is known—that the Congress in this matter does not represent so much a particular political party as the nation as a whole".

"Piece By Piece" Tactics

The "Hindustan Standard" says: "Mahatma Gandhi has for the moment laid aside the bigger issue of independence and confined his entire attention to the question of freedom of opinion, but it goes without saying that even if the latter question is satisfactorily tackled, the former question will still remain to be fought out. All that is certain is that he will seek an interview with His Excellency the Viceroy on the issue of freedom of speech and it cannot be denied that this is a most important issue, though we may not like Mahatmaji's technique of taking problems piece by piece."—A. P.

"Statesman" Wonders At Congress Decision

CALCUTTA, Sept. 17

Commenting upon the proceedings of the A.-I. Congress in Bombay, the "Statesman" says: "Our first reaction to this was to wonder why the Congress must always be asking for difficult statements and cannot leave well alone. The Government has never prohibited the conscientious teaching of pacifism in India any more than the British Government has interfered with it in Britain."

FUTILE DOCTRINE

The paper says that non-cooperation is a method of war and not of peace and adds: "It is no doctrine for India and if the Congress persists in it, the Congress will certainly be "extinguished" either because India will have none of it, or because the Congress will so poison the country that Britain cannot save it from three or four totalitarian powers determined to carve it up, in which case the Congress as an organisation will never be heard of again.—A. P.

Pioneer's Criticism

LUCKNOW, Sept. 17.

Characterising the Congress demand as impossible of acceptance, the "Pioneer" in an editorial says that India's only hope of being spared the evils of Civil Disobedience lies in the Viceroy's ability to convince Gandhiji that "fullest freedom" demanded in the resolution would have to be circumscribed to an extent that will maintain unimpaired Government's powers to deal suitably with revolutionaries, sedition-mongers and obstructionists.

The paper wonders whether Gandhiji is "manoeuvring to retrieve" the Congress stock outside India which has undoubtedly fallen owing to its illogical attitude towards the war.

The "National Herald", holding that the Congress offer as a rich combination of political wisdom and gentlemanliness, says that while the Congress did not want to embarrass Britain, the Government would be inviting the Congress to embarrass them, if the demands were not conceded.—A. P.

Tribune's Criticism

LAHORE, Sept. 17.

The demand for freedom of speech would be but another name for the demand for a Provisional National Government which was embodied in the Delhi resolution and was supported by the overwhelming majority of politically-minded Indians, says the "Tribune" commenting on the Congress Working Committee's resolution.

But the resolution, as interpreted and amplified by Mr. Gandhi, adds the paper, may mean a good deal more than this. It definitely declares that left to itself India will have nothing to do with the British Government's war effort, not merely because India has been committed to the war without her

(Continued in Col. 5)

Edgar Wallace Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE

THE RINGER

INSPECTOR WADE TELLS DONAVAN HIS SUSPICIONS
STRANGER THINGS HAVE HAPPENED, DON/ WE KNOW DR. LOMOND CAME HERE THE DAY THE RINGER IS SUPPOSED TO HAVE COMMITTED SUICIDE/
SUPPOSED? JIM, YOU MEAN LOMOND MAY BE THE RINGER?
LOMOND WEARS GLOVES. I FOUND A LITTLE GADGET MADE WITH A RUBBER BAND IN HIS BAG. IT MAY BE PROOF HE'S THE RINGER/
I'LL TELL H'INSPECTOR WADE YER HERE, DR. LOMOND...
I'LL WAIT.., HERE, PUP, WHAT'S THAT YOU'RE HOLDIN'?
BLIMEY, HE'S GONE/
TARTAN WAS HOLDING THE RUBBER GADGET IN HIS MOUTH, BOGGS/ LOMOND SAW IT--HE KNOWS WE'RE WISE TO HIM/
KD-30
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